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WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1929. 日七初月四

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RIVER BOAT EVILS.

COMMISSION'S REPORT NOW ISSUED.

SEVERE CRITICISMS OF LOCAL IRREGULARITIES.

UNSUITABLE MASTERS.

Irregularities which exist in certain classes of river steamers plying from Hongkong are the direct result of the employment of unsuitable masters, according to the Report of the River Steamers Commission which is to be laid before the Legislative Council to-morrow.

With regard to the engaging of masters on agreements terminable at 24 hours' notice, the Commissioners are of opinion that such casual occupation does not always attract a good type of officer, although the evidence of masters was not unanimous in condemning this practice.

Regarding remedies, the Commissioners think that the co-operation of the British Consul at Canton would be of material assistance in encouraging owners to select suitable masters, whilst action by the China Coast Officers' Guild might be feasible if that body were in a better position to exercise its influence.

It is also suggested that every river steamer before leaving port should be inspected, and to give effect to this proposal the temporary appointment of two additional Boarding Officers is recommended.

The Report is signed by Comdr. J. B. Newill, Paymaster, Comdr. L. J. Pitcairn-Jones, Capt. T. T. Laurenson, Capt. J. Evans, Mr. T. G. Weall, and Mr. T. N. Chau.

THE REFUNDING OF SALARIES.

In explanation of the origin of the inquiry, it is stated that the total number of British river steamers sailing from Hongkong for riverine ports on 27th November, 1928, was 28. Of these, 8 were trading to Canton and 14 to West River ports and Macao, whilst 6 were laid up.

During the years 1927 and 1928 no fewer than 7 Marine Courts were held in connection with river steamers, and, of these, two were serious casualties resulting in the sinking of ships. This compares with two Marine Courts held in connexion with ocean-going steamers during the same period. In addition, 8 summary convictions against owners of masters were recorded.

The irregularities referred to indicated that the standards of these ships, and more particularly the smaller ships running to Wuchow and Kommon, might be inferior to those usually obtaining in British ships and various peculiarities of this trade required investigation.

The terms of reference are draft with scrutiny as follows:

The status of River Trade certificates as Master or Mate.

(i) These are local certificates and their validity is limited to River Steamers plying in the waters and delta adjacent to Hongkong. They are issued subject to local regulations made in 1913. The qualifications for obtaining either of these certificates are much inferior to those required for a foreign going certificate as 2nd Mate.

(ii) Evidence as to the origin of, or necessity for, these certificates was not obtainable, but it is apparent that there is no present or prospective shortage of officers and should this eventually arise, it is considered that the better qualified officers with foreign going certificates of any grade could more ably fill any deficiency.

(iii) It is noted that there are no corresponding river trade certificates for engineers.

(iv) We recommend the abolition of River Trade Certificates without prejudice however to the present holders, of whom only 3 are likely to seek employment.

The agreements made between owners and master and the master and crew and the notice to be given to terminate these agreements.

(v) Masters are frequently engaged on an agreement at 24 hours' notice and the Commissioners are of the opinion that such casual occupation does not always attract a good type of officer, and that the fear of dismissal frequently restricts any action.

(Continued on Page 8.)

NAVAL ACTION OFF SAMSHUI.

CANTON TROOPS NOT YET OUSTED.

SUBURBS ENTERED BY THE KWANGSI FORCES.

WHERE IS GEN. CHAN?

Canton, May 14.—Perfect quiet continues in Canton, and though the Kwangsi troops were expected here very shortly there has been no further advance since their reported capture of Samshui yesterday afternoon.

Very heavy fighting is reported around Samshui. It is even said that the Kwangtung troops have taken Samshui and repulsed the Kwangsi army with heavy losses; but so far this report has not been confirmed.

There is no further news either of the progress of Hsu King-tung's troops in the East River District.

Those who habitually follow the various movements in Chinese politics confess themselves at a loss to understand what is happening. Time and again during the past week the Kwangsi troops have missed their opportunities of pressing through to Canton and the more they delay, the harder it will be for them.

It is known that a large number of troops are on their way down from the North on board merchant vessels, and though there is no sign of their arrival here yet, they may be expected at any moment.

Cruisers from North?

It is reported that two Chinese Northern cruisers have already arrived in Whampoa, and three more are on their way down. This report is so far unconfirmed.

Large numbers of troops were observed yesterday evening entraining for Samshui at the Shek Wai Tong Railway Station; but it appears that the Canton armies are being somewhat disorganized by these hasty movements.

A heavy attack is reported on one front, they take troops from the other two fronts to re-inforce the point being attacked; a few hours later an attack breaks out on another front, and troops are again rushed back through Canton and out to the other side.

The fact must not be lost sight of that the Cantonese troops are engaged in defending themselves on three separate fronts—on the West River, near Samshui; against the main body of the Kwangsi Army; on the North River, near Shihkuan, against some pro-Kwangsi troops that have rebelled against Canton; and on the East River, near the Shekding, against the forces of General Hsu King-tung.

Canton Quiet.

Perhaps the most extraordinary fact is the utter quiet reigning in Canton. This would seem to indicate either an extraordinary confidence in the abilities of the Cantonese troops to prevent the war coming into the immediate vicinity of the city, or, as is more likely, that the people would really welcome the arrival of the Kwangsi forces.

It is known amongst the people that the Kwangsi Government enjoys a reputation for good, fair governing and that the Province under their rule has enjoyed peace and prosperity for a considerable time.

Not Completely Taken.

Later.

Sailings of all river steamers on Canton-Wuchow service have been suspended.

Naval wireless messages report heavy fighting all around Samshui, which, it is stated, has not yet been completely taken by the Kwangsi forces.

It is inferred that whilst the Kwangsi forces have not been thrown out of Samshui they did not take complete possession yesterday afternoon.—Our Own Correspondent.

Canton Claims.

Canton, May 14.

At 9 o'clock on Monday morning,

the Canton gunboats on arriving at Du-mau discovered Kwangsi boat landing troops at Kou Hou

MOTOR TAXATION PROPOSALS.

POINTED QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. BRAGA.

200 PER CENT INCREASE

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga will ask a series of questions regarding the proposed revision of the system of taxation of motor vehicles. Mr. Braga's questions are as follows:

1. In view of the weight of public opinion against the recommendations of the Committee appointed to advise on the taxation of motor-cars, is it the intention of Government to proceed with legislation on the lines of the Committee's recommendations?

2. If so, will the Government delay any legislation until it has had time to receive representations which the recommendations in question are likely to call forth from the Automobile Association, the motoring and oil trades and transport companies operating in Hongkong and Kowloon, and other interests affected?

3. In the consideration of the aforesaid recommendations will the Government keep in view—

(a) a very generally expressed opinion, to which prominence was given, in a leading article of the *South China Morning Post* of the 2nd May, that "one of the primary needs of the Colony is decentralization—development of suburban residential areas particularly—and for this cheap transport is essential;"

(b) the possibility of an increase in bus fares affecting the masses on whom the proposed taxation may fall most heavily and who are least capable of bearing it;

(c) the further rise in the high cost of living in the Colony; and

(d) the indirect blow at the free trade policy of the Colony, on which its development and prosperity were founded, by penalizing one class of motor-car manufacturers in favour of another?

4. Does the Government realize that adoption of the recommendations of the Committee would be tantamount to increasing the taxation on the average car in the Colony by over 200%; thus tending to reduce the efficiency and excellence of the public service of motor-cars at present conducted by owner-drivers and discouraging through enormously increased operating costs, private ownership?

5. What was the actual quantity of petrol imported in Hongkong in 1928 and what is the estimated quantity for 1929 and the value thereof?

GRAF ZEPPELIN SURPRISE.

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT HELD UP BY FRANCE

Berlin, May 15.—A dramatic announcement has been made at Friedrichshafen, following an official announcement that the Graf Zeppelin with passengers including Sir Hubert Wilkins, the North Pole flier and "Suey" and young gorilla, would start on a Transatlantic flight this morning.

Her commander, Dr. Eckener, announced that the departure has been postponed as the French Government has not given permission to fly over French territory.—Reuter.

THE CALCUTTA SWEEPstakes

ALREADY APPROACHING THE MILLION MARK.

Calcutta, May 14.

The Calcutta Sweepstakes on the Derby has reached nearly £1,000,000, and there is still a tremendous rush for tickets.

The organisers expect to dispose of at least £250,000 more. The draw will be held on June 6th.—Reuter.

MALAYA'S G.O.C.

DECIDES TO RELINQUISH APPOINTMENT.

London, May 14.

The Gazette notifies that Major-General Sir C. V. Straubenzee,

who has been General Officer Commanding the Troops in Malaya since 1927, has relinquished the appointment.—Reuter.

Interest in Miners.

Passing through Durham on his

way to Newcastle, the Prince of Wales stopped for some little time and met Mr. Robson, the President of the Miners' Association. The Prince asked Mr. Robson whether the coal trade had improved since

his visit in January.

Mr. Robson replied that the position had, at least not grown any worse.—Reuter and British Wire-

PRINCE OF WALES ON INDUSTRY.

CALLS FOR COURAGE & IMAGINATION.

OPENING OF THE NORTHERN WEMBLEY.

RUTHLESS SCRAPPING.

London, May 14.

Newcastle-on-Tyne was on sale to-day in honour of the Prince of Wales, who visited the city to open the North-East Coast Exhibition, which illustrates the great industries of this part of the country.

The exhibition has been styled "The Northern Wembley" and undoubtedly the display is most remarkable.

The coal, iron, shipbuilding and engineering industries, the chief among the industrial enterprises in North-East England, have been in a most depressed condition for years, and the exhibition, in the words of the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, is designed not merely as a demonstration of past and present triumphs in engineering and shipbuilding but as evidence of an ambition to create and encourage new industries, in which the national scheme for the co-ordination of electricity supplies is expected to prove most helpful.

Enthusiastic Welcome.

His Royal Highness had an enthusiastic reception from the thousands of people who lined the streets.

The Prince, in his speech, referred to the depression under which the district has been suffering, saying that the North-East Coast could hardly hope to maintain the supremacy which it enjoyed during the 19th century.

Courage and imagination were needed to restore its economic prestige. This exhibition was a challenge to the North-East Coast, and it was an announcement to the world that the great ship of this industrial district was still open, was determined to carry on, and was prepared to meet all orders with the highest traditions of a not unworthy past.

Courage and Imagination.

Courage and imagination, he repeated, were necessary to restore Britain's economic prestige. The courage for the leaders of industry to scrap ruthlessly all old-fashioned methods and machinery that did not come up to modern standards, and the imagination for the exploration of every commercial avenue, over seas.

Prior to opening the exhibition, the Prince opened the new Mining Department of Armstrong College, Newcastle.

He referred to the need for the scientific development of the mining industry.

The mining industry was confronted by very stern competition from overseas, he said. It must be equipped to meet that competition.

Prince and Education.

The Prince added that much as he valued the educational opportunities which were offered to the mining industry as a whole, they appealed to him particularly in the way that they affected the individual.

He welcomed anything which would bring the miner into touch with the things of outside—anything which would give him a change from the drab life he had to lead.

There was a natural instinct for a son to follow his father's calling, but it might be that a boy's genius sometimes lay in an entirely different direction. By those educational opportunities they might kindly the aptitude of genius in a boy, which the country could ill afford to lose.

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les.

"FORGER'S" FOLLIES.

MR. JENKIN ON CHEQUE SIGNATURES.

TREBLE PERSONALITY NEEDED TO PRODUCE WRITING.

FORGERY IMPOSSIBLE.

A brilliant analysis of the case for the Bank was commenced by Mr. F. C. Jenkin in the Supreme Court this morning when the case in which the Government is suing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the recrediting of the sums involved in the Yeo frauds, was continued.

Mr. Jenkin drew attention to the remarkable inconsistencies in the cheques if it was true, as the Government claimed, that they were forged. The "forger," he said, would have been a man combining the highest known record of craftsmanship in the history of forgery with an absolute lack of intelligence on the essentials of the position of the signatures.

If the signatures were forged, said Mr. Jenkin, this very clever forger would have been guilty of absolute folly and stupid blunders. And yet, he pointed out, to produce the three handwritings on the disputed cheques, he must have been a man of almost treble personality.

The combination of many characteristics in both signatures, Mr. Jenkin described as absolutely impossible if written by a forger.

THE DENIALS OF HANDWRITING.

Mr. Jenkin prefaced his closing address with reference to the many people whose names had dropped up in the case, saying that it could not be escaped, but counsel set aside he desired to reiterate the assurance he had given in his opening speech for the defence, that in no way had he either adduced or produced any evidence other than evidence which he thought had a direct bearing on the case. Further, he would make no

MUI TSAI PROBLEM ISSUES.

LOCAL SOCIETY PRESENTS CASE TO THE S.C.A.

REGISTRATION PLEA.

While little has been said on the subject of the Mui Tsai problem in the Colony of late the local society established in the interests of Mui Tsai and Adopted Daughters has not been idle, and several cases which have come to its attention have been referred to the Government, including two or three cases of unusual cruelty.

Apart from a bare acknowledgement of the receipt of the reports the society has received little official encouragement in its labours as the following communiques sent by its Secretary for publication, will show:

21st, March 1929.

R. A. C. North Esq., Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hongkong.

Dear Sir,—Subsequent to our exchange of views sometime ago regarding registration of Mui Tsai and Adopted Daughters, I reported our conversation on the subject to a special committee meeting of this Society. There was at the time a thorough and exhaustive discussion of the various objections raised; and, in the opinion of the committee, careful analysis of the arguments advanced against registration revealed many fallacies.

I am instructed by the Committee to acquaint you with the answers to the objections of which the following are the salient points:

1. As you doubtless recall, in the course of our conversation, you expressed doubts as to the expediency of enforcing registration, because it would amount to official recognition of the illegal practice of keeping Mui Tsai.

The answer is that registration is in no wise contradictory, but a logical and essential development of a consistent policy. Part Three of the Ordinance passed in 1923 distinctly makes provision for registration so that the Mui Tsai system has already been recognized, whether it be looked upon as legal or illegal practice, when the Law was passed. The Editor of the *South China Morning Post* has pertinently stated the case: "The Government, in the passing of the 1923 Ordinance, pledged itself to abolish the system gradually and it has not honoured its pledge. Had it merely failed, its position would have been embarrassing enough, but it has not seriously tried." Evidence has been forthcoming to show that six years after the enactment of the Ordinance, the sale and purchase of Mui Tsai still goes on.

The case recorded in the *South China Morning Post* of November 7th, 1928, proves conclusively that the Government make no effort to enforce the Ordinance against the purchase of Mui Tsai. According to the press report, a woman sold her daughter to another woman for \$150. Afterwards the girl went back to her mother with the result that a charge was laid against the mother for "deliberate swindle." The magistrate convicted the woman on the grounds of fraud only and never questioned the legality of the sale and purchase of the Mui Tsai. To the defrauded purchaser the Magistrate said that she deserved to lose her money because she bought the girl without making proper enquiries. Such attitude from the Bench is indicative of official apathy, conscious or unconscious, and that the Ordinance of 1923 was to all intents and purposes a dead letter.

An Instance.

It is also to be noted with regret that the law in Hongkong is inclined to be more indulgent to the mistress than to the Mui Tsai, especially in the way of obtaining redress, and better protection against ill-treatment or cruelty. As an instance, I may cite a case brought before the Chinese Secretariat not so very long ago.

A Mui Tsai about 12 years of age was picked up near the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Bridges Street. The Chairman of this Society discovered bruises all over her legs, in addition to a clot of blood on top of her head. So far as could be ascertained from the little girl, the wound on the head was inflicted by her mistress, who struck her with a piece of firewood. The bruises were traceable to her mistress' daughters who often kicked her with the cloths they wore while in the kitchen. After all, this ill-treatment, she was turned out of the house and left destitute on the street. The cruel owner of the Mui Tsai was never severely dealt with so far as we know. True, the little girl was turned over to Po Leung Kuk and the last we heard of her was that she had been admitted as a patient into the Tung Wah Hospital.

Speaking of the Po Leung Kuk, I have often wondered if a special government department can be created dealing with the guardianship of these girls; at least these girls should be placed under the guardianship of an institution that is somewhat less bureaucratic.

In passing I wish to make the observation that the Ordinance of 1923 can be put into effect and much good can be done in eradicating the Mui Tsai evil, if only the various officials concerned are willing to make the law operative.

2. You also mentioned that if registration were put into force, it would involve heavy expenditure in creating a special department, or special officers detailed for the task. This constituted, as you said, the practical difficulty confronting the Government. But it is not insurmountable. Obviously, to obtain the beneficial result in any reform, it is well worth the additional outlay of expense and trouble on the part of any Government.

After all, Government does not grudge the annual expenditure for the upkeep of the Police Force with which to maintain peace and order in the Colony. The Mui Tsai system is an evil that tends to disturb the peace of the Colony by reason of the fact that it lends itself to grave abuse in the hands of cruel and unscrupulous persons. The Mui Tsai system, in other words, is a system that defames the name of this Colony in that it encourages the sale and purchase of human beings for slavery and prostitution. It also encourages kidnapping. The Society feels that the Mui Tsai contribute very largely to the ranks of prostitution.

No Special Expense.

Moreover, to enforce registration, it will not be necessary for the Government to go to the expense of having police officers to ferret out from house to house every case of unregistered Mui Tsai. It only means that after the registration has been put into operation, the Mui Tsai and Adopted Daughter will have to register and declare themselves as such within the period of six months. Failing to do so within the prescribed period any Mui Tsai or Adopted Daughter found unregistered will be granted her freedom or be placed under the protection of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs; and the owner of the Mui Tsai or the foster parents of the Adopted Daughter will be subject to a fine for failing to register. In that case, it is obvious that the Government does not have to maintain an additional staff of men to search for unregistered cases. All that is necessary, when cases of infringement are brought to the notice of Government, is that the offender will be penalised as in other cases of breach of the law.

This Society has consistently taken the view that it is to the advantage of the Government of Hongkong to grapple with the Mui Tsai problem by enforcing registration. First, the advantages lie in keeping a vigilant eye constantly upon trafficking in human beings; unless the Government can devise much better ways and means of checking the evil. The pity of it is that Mui Tsai are still bought and sold without let or hindrance. Second, the more strictly registration is enforced, the more will the number of Mui

Tsai decrease from year to year as they obtain freedom in the transition from bond slave to free labour. Third, it would necessarily follow that as the number of the Mui Tsai dwindles, its abuses as set forth above will gradually be abated; and after a lapse of ten years, the evil should be completely eliminated in the Colony. That being the case, the burden of the task on the police in dealing with the Mui Tsai evils will be lightened correspondingly.

3. Still another objection raised against registration is the difficulty of distinguishing between Mui Tsai purchases and child Adoption.

No Special Expense.

As far as the Society can see, no difficulty of any kind should arise in that connexion. The suggested regulations submitted some time ago governing registration should compel the owners of Mui Tsai and the mothers of Adopted Daughters to clearly declare themselves at the time of registration and offenders should be penalised for making a false declaration.

Lowered Standard.

4. Over and over again it has been argued that the rich do the poor a great service by buying their children. From the standpoint of those who oppose registration, it has been said that the Mui Tsai system should redound to the benefit of Kwangtung, in which there is so much pauperism. But does it? If anything, the perpetuation of the bad, old system brings about a necessarily lowered standard of wages thus giving rise to unemployment. Obviously, the greater the number of Mui Tsai, the lesser demand for free domestic male and female servants (amahs and boys) and the lower the wages for free labour.

The plea of poverty so often put forward to justify the Mui Tsai system is a point that can easily be over-emphasised. Surely, there are other poverty-stricken countries in the world and how is it Mui Tsai system exists nowhere else to-day but in China?

Admitting, for the sake of argument that none would become inmates of sly brothels or become indentured labourers save under pressure of poverty. Yet how is

(Continued on Page 9.)



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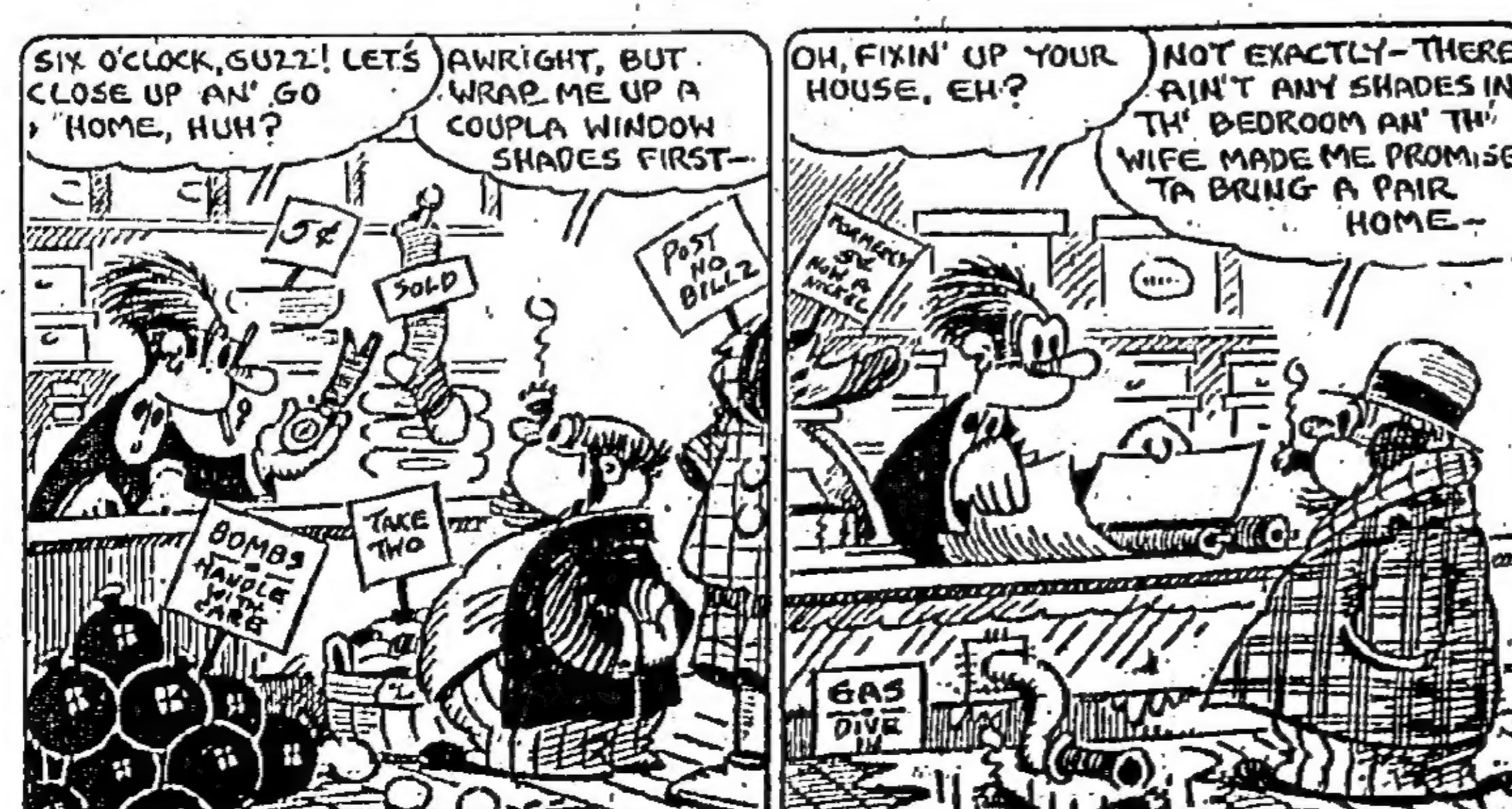
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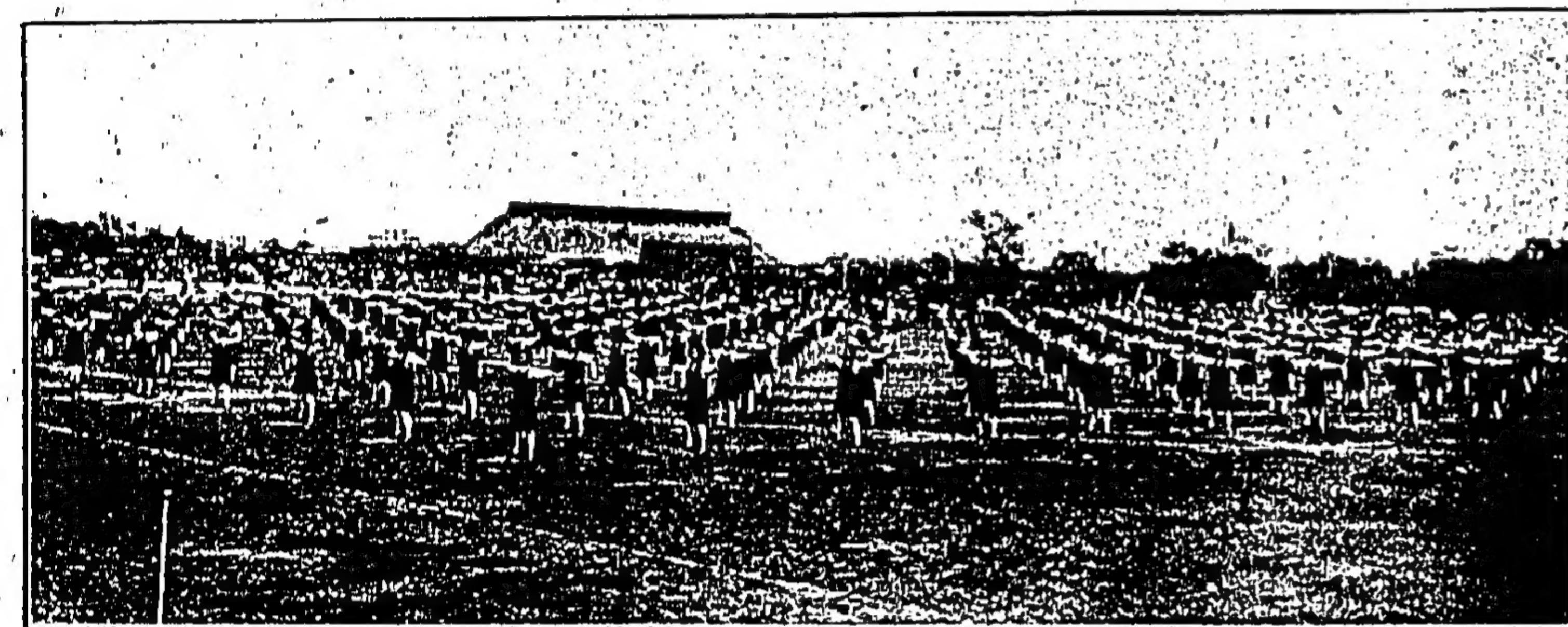


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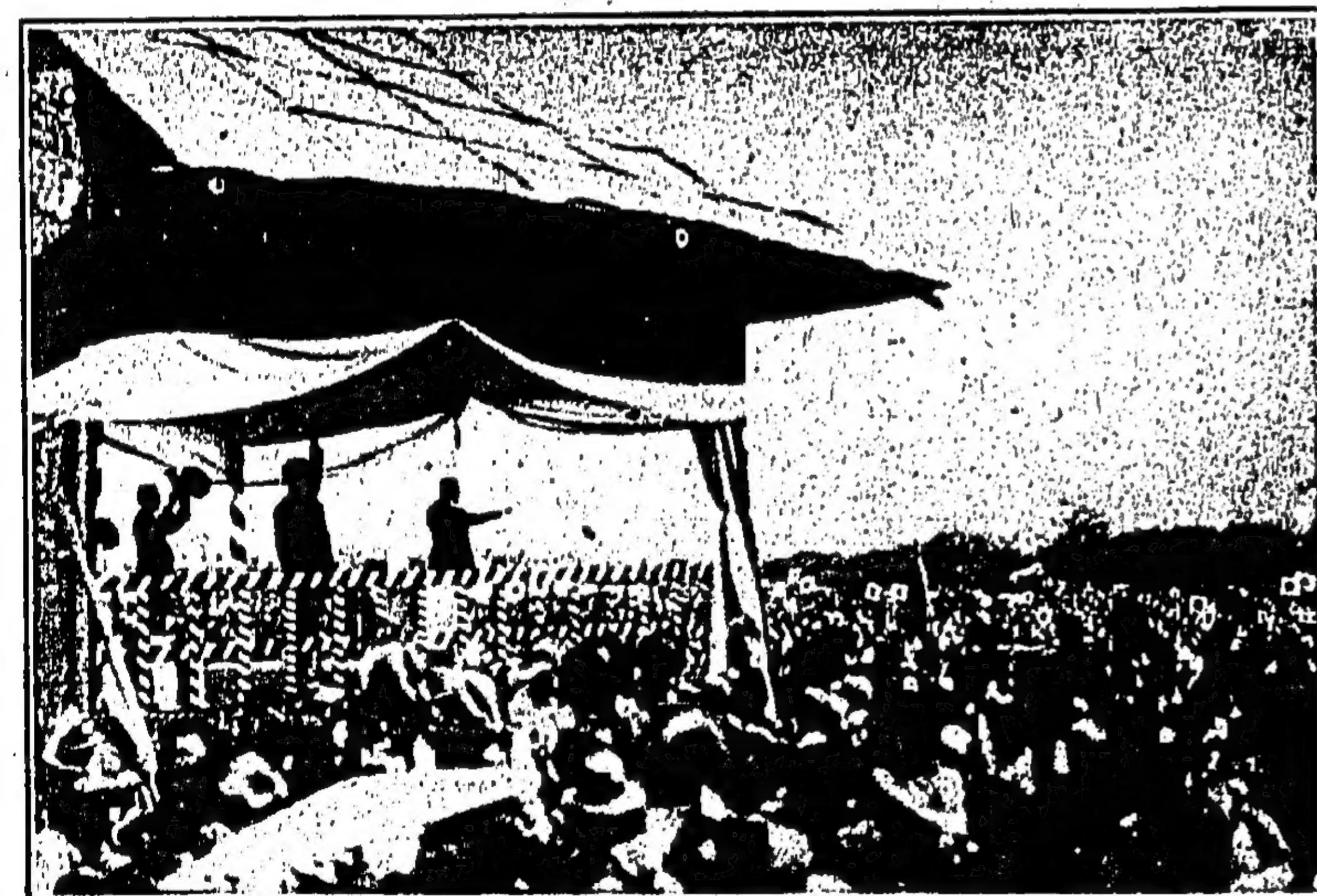




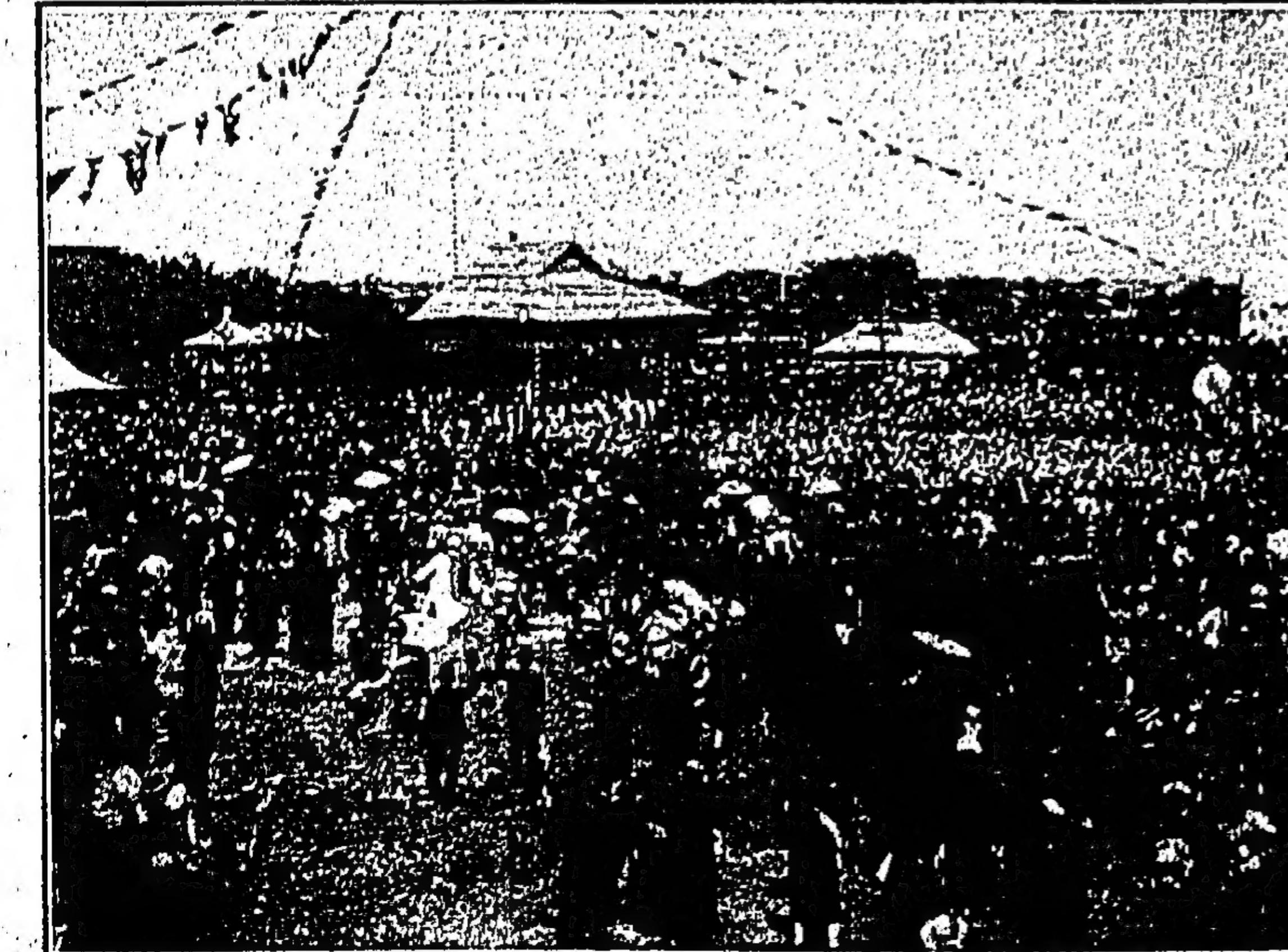
One of the most interesting of recent Shanghai weddings took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral when Miss Lucy Nancy Lambert, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Lambert, became the bride of Mr. Norman Miers MacGregor, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. MacGregor. The photograph shows (left to right) Miss Joyce Middleton, Mr. William MacKenzie, Miss Nancy Pugh, Mr. Alec MacKenzie, the best man, Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor, Miss Barbara Peppercorn, Mr. R. C. Johnson, Miss Maisie Middleton, Mr. S. J. Hicks, and Mrs. Hicks, the matron of honour.



The modern Japanese girl proved her athletic prowess in a number of intricate drills performed by pupils of the Japanese girls' school, as part of the celebration at Hongkew Park, Shanghai, recently in honour of the Emperor of Japan.



The Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai leading the crowd in three enthusiastic cheers at a colourful celebration at Hongkew Park of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.



A bit of Japan was transplanted to Hongkew Shanghai recently when members of the local Japanese community turned out in full force to celebrate the birthday of the ruler.



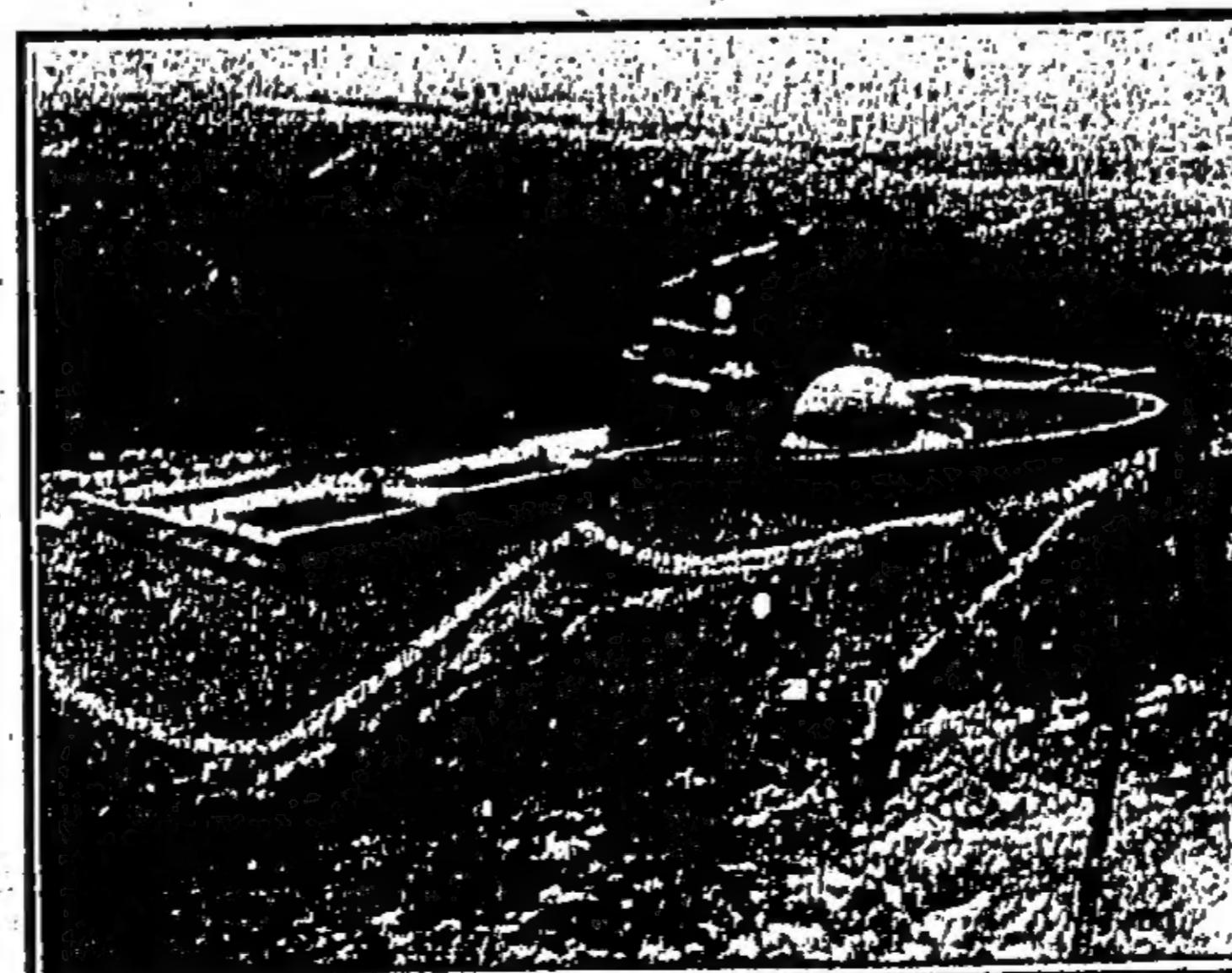
Recent pictures of Princess Mary's eldest son, and a grandson of the King of Italy.



Mr. Mellon, whose position in Washington is not yet settled.



Group taken after the wedding in Shanghai when Miss Y. T. Zih, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Zih, became the bride of Mr. Tsai Yunling.



The above photograph gives an excellent idea of the situation of the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum, outside Nanking the new national capital of China. Impressive ceremonies will be held on June 1, when the official dedication takes place.

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Recommended for many years by Government Civil Hospital, etc., etc., by all the local doctors.

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EXPERT MASSEUR
and all kinds of chronic ailments.

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Cures Rheumatism, Nervousness

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CREDIT FONCIER DEXTREME-ORIENT.

ARE YOU SICK? Why Continue To Suffer. Get The Poo On Chinese Herbs and Get Well. Contipation; Rheumatism; Dropsey; Typhoid Fever; Nervousness; and Diabetes. Yee Foo Lun, Chinese Herbalist, Managing Director, Entrance 86, Queen's Road Central, Tel. O. 5009.

New Advertisements

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 24th May, 1929, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 6th May to 24th May, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1929.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 24th May, 1929, at 11.15 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th May to 24th May, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1929.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Union Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 24th May, 1929, at 11.21 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1928, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th May to 24th May, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1929.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Vessel,

"LYCAON"

From UNITED KINGDOM via SINGAPORE,

are hereby notified that their cargo

will be discharged into Holt's Wharf

Kowloon, where it will lie at Con-

signee's risk and subject to terms

and conditions of storage at Holt's

Wharf. The cargo will be ready for

delivery from Godown on and after

13th May.

Optional cargo will not be landed

here, unless notice has been given

prior to steamer's arrival, but carried

on from port to port to the final port

of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

goods are to be left in the Godown,

where they will be examined on any

Tuesday and Friday during the

hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within

the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after this

Goods have left the steamer's Godown,

and all Goods remaining undelivered

after the 21st May, will be subject to

rental.

All Claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the undernamed

on or before the 3rd June, or they

will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTER & SWIRE LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1929.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

BELGIUM AND CHINA.

RENDITION OF THE CONCESSION AT TIENTSIN.

Shanghai, May 14.

A message from Nanking says

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

is in receipt of a note from the

Belgian Minister, announcing that

Belgium is preparing for the

rendition of the Belgian Con-

cession at Tientsin.—Reuter.

Peking, May 14.

Mr. Sun Fo arrived from Nan-

king this morning and proceeded

this afternoon to Puyuan, where

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's remains lie.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1929.

G. R. L. E.

SHARE PRICES.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1220 b.
Chartered Bank, £193 b.
Mercantile A. & B., £33 n.
P. and O., £94 n.
East Asia, £904 n.

Insurances.

Canton Ins., \$695 b.
Union Ins., \$368 a.
North China, Ins., Tls. 160 a.
Yangtze Ins., \$50 n.
China Underwriters, \$3.30 n.
China Fires, \$300 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$775 n.

Shipping.

Douglas, \$33 s.
H. K. Steamship, \$26 s.
H. K. Tug, \$2.50 b.
Indo-China, (Def.), \$70 n.
Union Waterboats, \$22 n.

Mining.

Bengt, \$21 b.
Kaliang, \$6.3' b.
Langkata, Tls. 14 n.
S'hai Explorations, Tls. 2.75 s.
Rauba, \$6.65 b.
Tronoks, 17/6 n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$121 sa.
Whampoa Docks, \$36 s.
China Providents, \$4.25 b.
Hongkow, Tls. 178 n.
New Engineering, Tls. 5.65 b.
Shanghai Dock, Tls. 129 s.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 12.55 b.
Oriental, Tls. 2 b.
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 72 (old) s.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$8.90 s.
H. K. Lands, \$62 b.
S'hai Lands Tls. 143 n.
Humphreys, \$14.35 b.
Realities, \$8.35 b.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$18.60 s.
Peak Trams, (old) \$124 n.
Star Ferries, \$66 b.
China Lights, (Old) \$13.70 b.
H. K. Electrics, \$573 s.
Macao Electrics, \$263 n.
Telephones, \$7 b.
China Buses, Tls. 143 b.
Singapore Traction, 11/6 n.

Industrials.

China Sugars, \$80 sa.
Malabons, \$27 b.
Canton Icos, \$1.80 b.
Comets (Comb.), \$8.30 s.
Ropes (Old) \$7.10 b.
United Asbestos \$5 b.

Stores, etc.

Dairy Farms, \$19.10 b.
Watson, \$13.20 n.
Dor. A. Wings, \$80 b.
Lane Crawford, \$2 b.
Mackintosh, \$18 b.
Sincora, \$11.80 b.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$304 s.
Constructions, \$1.25 s.
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 67%
H.K.G. Loans 5% Prom. Interest.

FATAL ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

NO STEPS TO PREVENT WALL COLLAPSE.

Plymouth, Apr. 9.

The inquest on the five Corporation workmen who were killed on Friday by the collapse of a wall, alongside which they were working in a trench, was held to-day and a verdict of Accidental death was returned.

The jury found that the foundation of the wall was weakened by the trench excavation, and that there was an error of judgment on the part of the Electrical Engineer and his staff in not shoring up the wall before digging the trench.

He expressed the opinion that the owner of the wall was not to blame.

The trench was being dug for an electric cable. The wall, which formed the boundary of the garden of Elm Villa, Maunakea, Plymouth, was 12 ft. high on the outside, but inside was banked to within 3 ft. of the top.

The City Engineer and Surveyor said he had received no complaint about the wall. Since there was no foundation to it, he could not say from external observation that the wall was unsafe. It



PARIS HAILS THE MAID.

MAGNIFICENT MEDIAEVAL SPECTACLE.

Paris, Apr. 12.

Joan of Arc rode to-night into the arena of the Grand Palais under the eyes of President Doumergue, members of the Government, and an audience composed of the élite of Paris and many distinguished foreigners that filled the vast building to suffocation.

In the space of three hours the Grand Palais was transformed from the Concours Hippique that closed at six o'clock into "public place Paris in the year 1460."

We who are there are taken back 473 years. It is the year of the rehabilitation of Joan of Arc, and the city of Paris is offering to its people a great spectacle in honour of the heroine of France. From three points of the arena enters the crowd—citizens, plebs, beggars, gypsies, jugglers, sellers of cakes and drinks, men, women and children, all agog with the excitement and distraction of the show, as are we too, the modern spectators of this grand reconstruction of the Middle Ages. Here are stands on which wandering actors perform; here three astonishing clowns who do a mediaeval tumbling act and astonishing they well may be, for they are the famous Fratellini Brothers who have given their art for one night; there, strolling minstrels who play airs of the time; noblemen of Charles VII's Court come to see the fun.

The Maid Rides In.

A sudden blare of trumpets. A line opens in the crowd, and the city fathers of Paris of this year of Grace 1,460 appear followed by the guilds bearing their banners. The provosts of the merchants and the aldermen march to their places in a lofty tribune. Now is the moment of moments. Glad in shining armour from head to foot, escorted by her valiant comrades in arms, Dunois, the Bastard of Orleans, La Hire, and Xaintrailles the Maid rides in.

The Maid is a double representation, for this dashing horsewoman, so tall and fair, is supposed to be a young lady of stainless reputation chosen by the city of Paris of 1,460 to re-enact the part of the dead heroine; and that young lady's part is played to-night by Mlle. Suzanne Molitor—two years ago acclaimed France's finest horsemanship.

Mlle. Molitor salutes the President and the mediaeval public. Then she takes her seat with the city fathers to preside at the games and jousting that form the bulk of the show.

Frogs of Arms.

So remarkable a reconstruction of history has rarely been seen before on so large a scale. The 3,000 actors and supers, all volunteers, played their parts nobly. The whole spectacle, under the inspiration of Mme. Weygand, wife of the General, and of Colonel Warmare, went with a vigour and smoothness that testified to the enthusiasm of all who partook in it.

Music of the time, arranged by Duff and Paul de Sauniers, included the celebrated "March of Robert Bruce," to the strains of which Joan of Arc entered Orleans, played by the Garde Républicaine.

Among the principal actors were the Comte de Mareuil, who was responsible for the artistic side of the performance the Due de la Tremouille, the Baron de Villelune, the Comte Guy de Maupas. The jousting and feats of arms under the control of Colonel Warmare were brilliantly carried out by the officers of the Paris garrison and a School of St. Gyr.

It was an evening of great sights and great emotions, and none finer than when at the close Joan of Arc left the tribune, and in the midst of a grand cortege rode round and round again round the arena as the trumpets blared once more.

Paris has feted the Maid's memory with unsurpassed magnificence.

FLOORS
WAXED
QUICKER and
BETTER
with
Johnson's
Electric
Polisher

In a few minutes you can wax polish your floors with Johnson's Electric Polisher. It skims over the floor by itself imparting a rich, glowing finish. Can be operated from any electric light connection.

Sold at all leading Electric Hardware Department Stores

Manufactured by
S. C. Johnson & Son
Racine, Wis., U. S. A.



T. NAKAO.

Japanese Shoe Expert
TORTOISE SHELL BOXES AND
CASES A SPECIALTY.
Hongkong Hotel Building,
Queen's Road Central.

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HAND & ELECTRIC
MASSAGE

No. 51B, Top Floor, Wyndham St.,
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Use Mackenzie & Co's

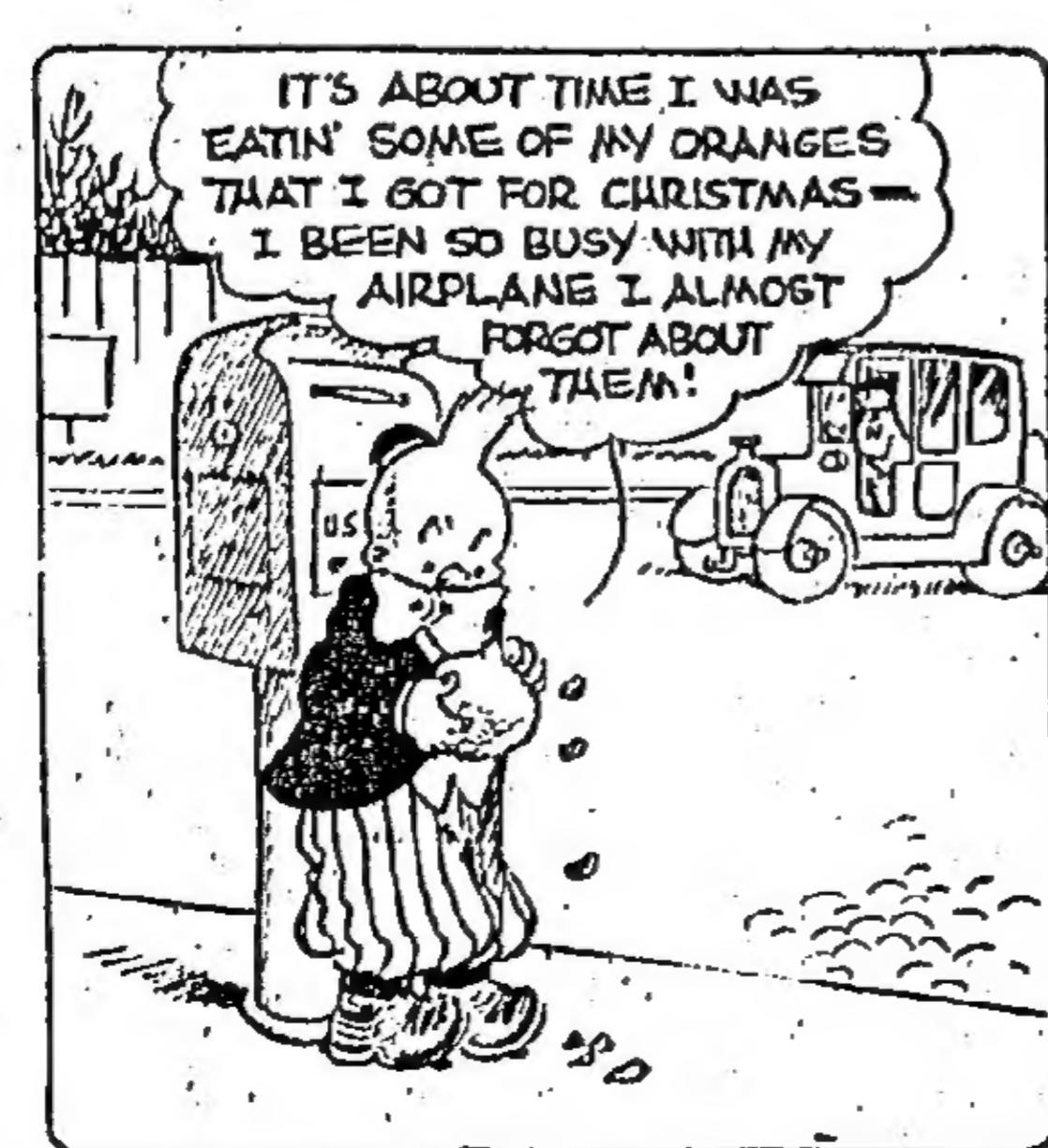
MEDICATED
DUSTING POWERS

Prepared specially to meet requirements of the Tropics.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Tel. C. 1877.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

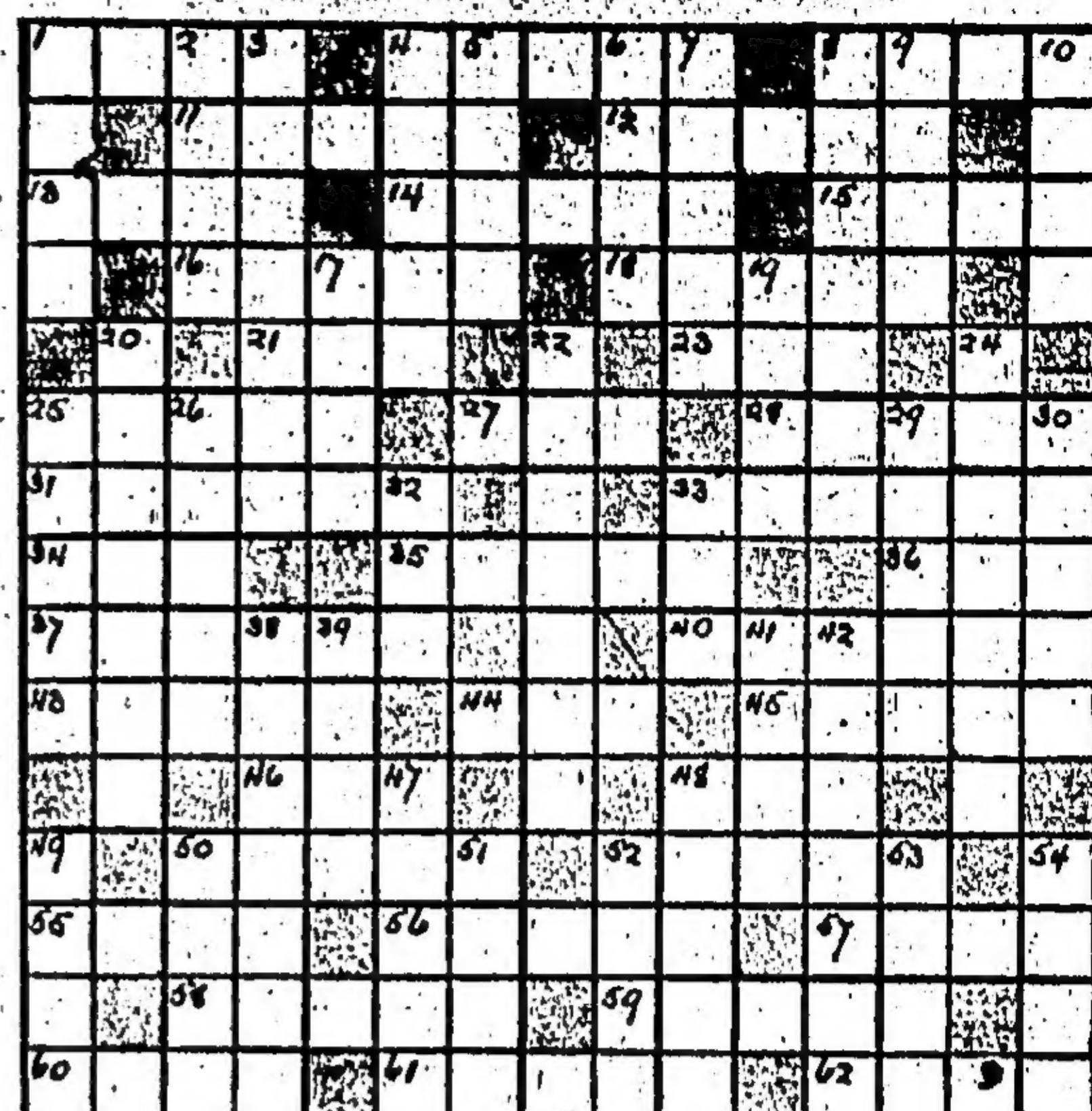


III



By Blosser

OUR NEW BRITISH CROSSWORDS.



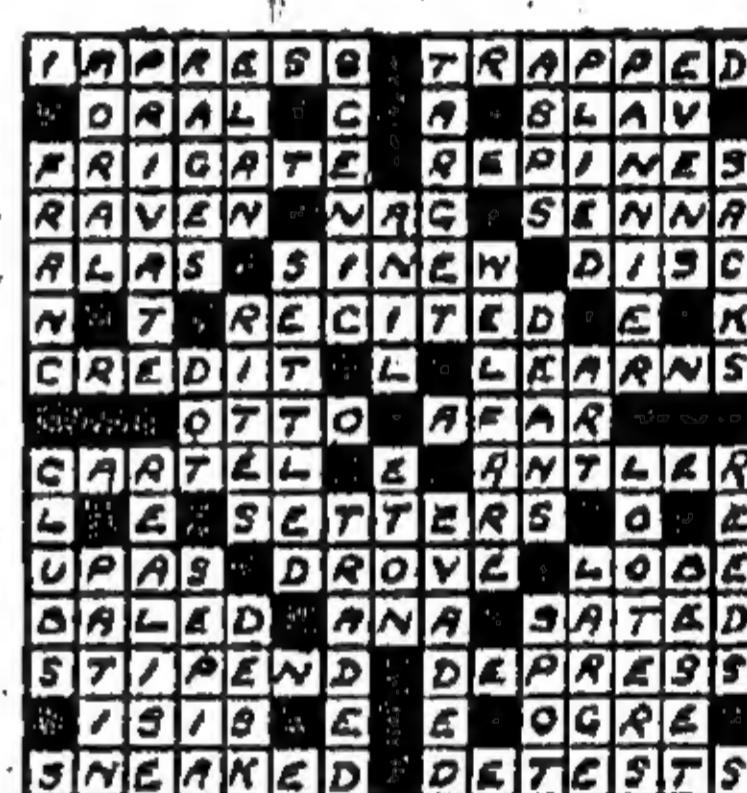
Across

1 Conical lump of sugar.
4 Burial places.
8 Put away.
11 Unclosed.
12 Sudden coldness.
13 Size.
14 Bread-maker.
15 Enticement.
16 Buckless seat.
18 Dig.
21 Number.
23 Born.
25 Prince's morning reception.
26 Secured.
28 Noise made through the nose.
31 Memoranda.
33 Stable-boy.
34 Play on words.
35 Express pleasure.
36 Period of time.
37 Ancestors.
40 Clinches.
43 Noosed rope.
44 Frolicsome.
45 Mark in writing.
46 Soft food.
48 Beache.
50 Ahate.
52 Military chaplain.
55 Sharp.
56 Part of a flower.
57 Besides.
58 Units of land measure.
59 Inclines.
60 Funeral pile.
61 Horse.
62 Topic.

Down

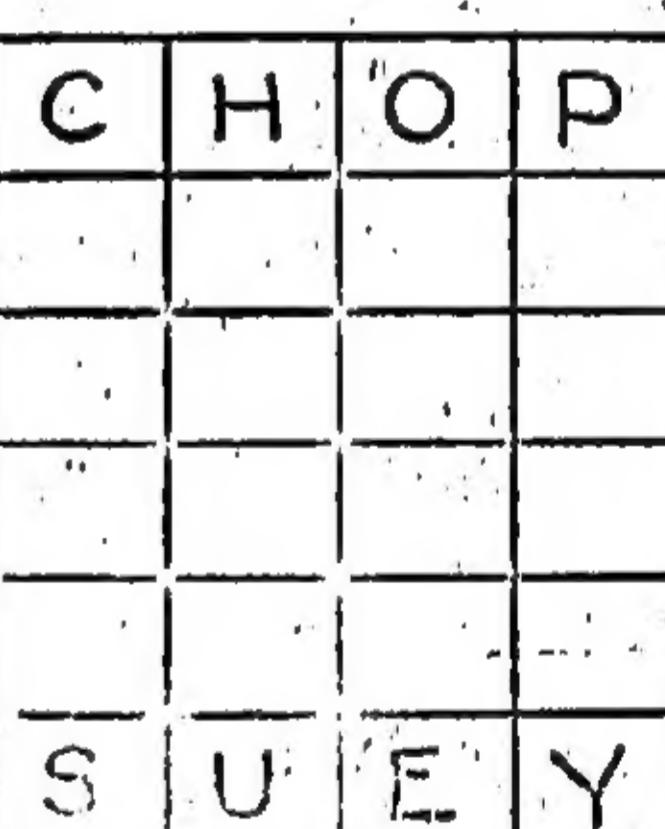
1 Guide.
2 Units in cards.
3 Make level.
4 Not to be touched.
5 Verbal.
6 Reared.

Yesterday's Solution.



LETTER GOLF.

You've heard of Chinese puzzles, and to-day's is one of them—CHOP SUEY. Par is five.



U. S. CONSCRIPTION.

THE PRESIDENT TO HAVE
PERMANENT POWERS.

Washington, May 14. A Conscription Bill has been introduced into Congress, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to give the President permanent authority to call males aged between 18 and 45 to the colours in wartime.

The War Secretary is of opinion that the most critical period is immediately following the declaration of war, when the saving of a few days may spell the difference between prompt victory and a long war.—*Reuter's American Service*.

JAPANESE TROOPS.

EVACUATION OF TSINAN
NOW COMPLETE.

Shanghai, May 14. A report from Tsinan says that with the evacuation of the last batch of Japanese troops from Tsinan to Taingtao yesterday, the Japanese military evacuation of Tsinan has been completed.—*Reuter*.

1—The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW to HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW HEN.

2—You can change only one letter at a time.

3—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.

4—The order of letters cannot be changed.

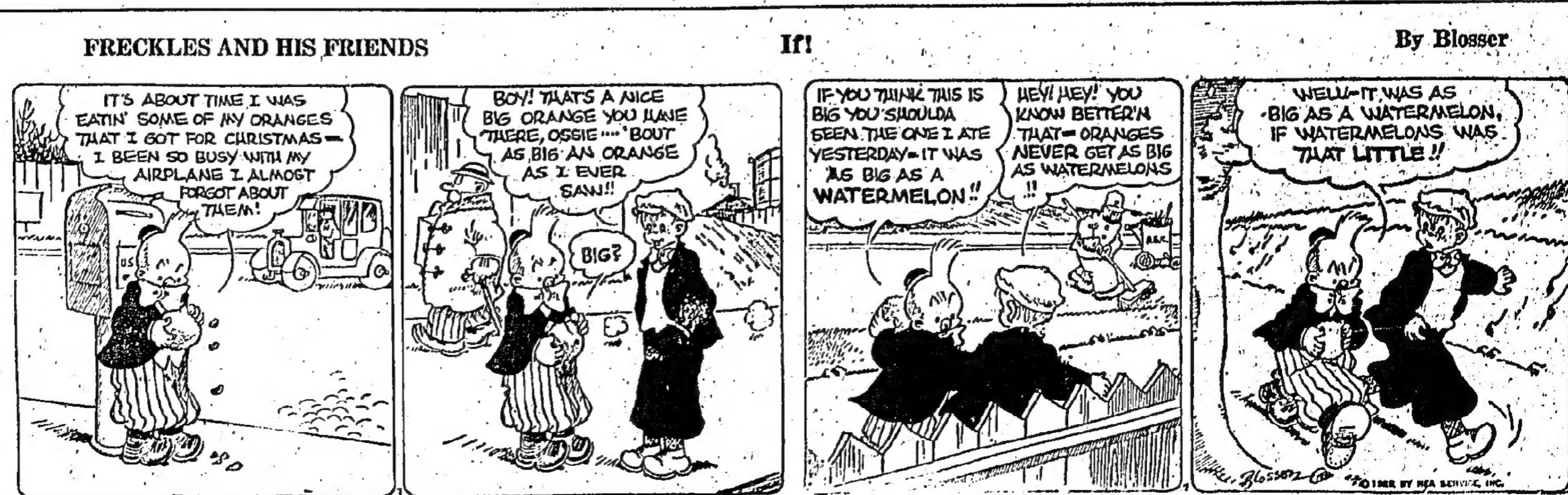
One solution is printed on another page.

**MEDICATED
DUSTING POWERS**

Prepared specially to meet requirements of the Tropics.

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Dewar's

WHITE
LABEL'



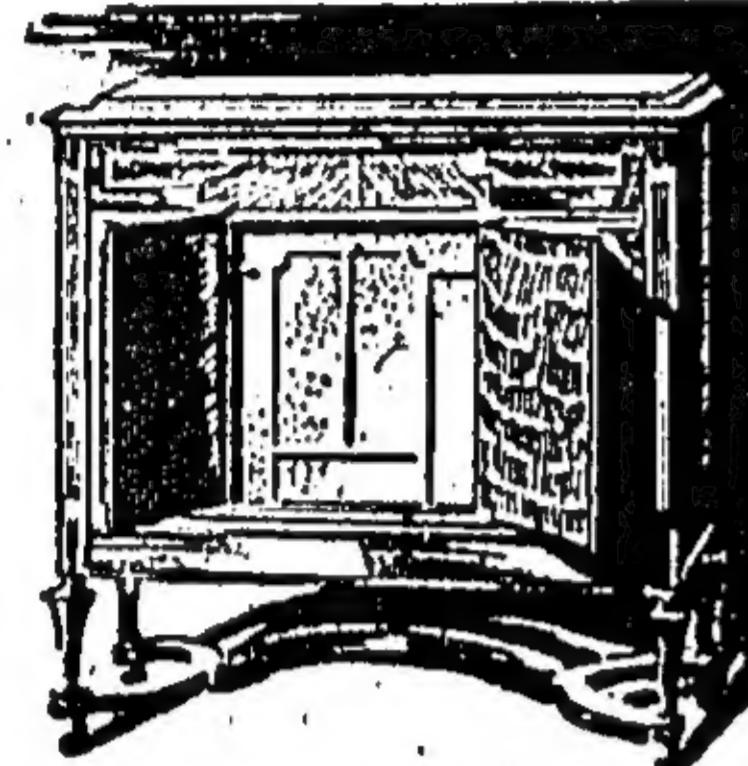
THE WHISKY OF DISTINCTION

THE LARGE
NUMBER
OF
WAYGOOD-OTIS
LIFTS

INSTALLED
IN LOCAL BUILDINGS
IS PROOF OF THEIR
SUPERLATIVE MERIT.

THE MAJORITY OF
LIFTS YOU USE
ARE
WAYGOOD-OTIS

ERECTED & MAINTAINED
BY
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA



Like a TONIC
when
you're
tired

ONE of the quickest ways to break the tension of office hours, when you get home at night, is to sit down and enjoy listening to music from the Orthophonic Victrola. You relax and forget the worries of the day.

These wonderful entertainers furnish music for every member of the family. Songs, dances, symphonies, operas—and the cost is surprisingly reasonable. Let us show you our complete stock of models. Convenient terms.

S. MOUTRIE & CO. Ltd.
(Victor Distributors.)

Chater Road.

Day and Evening Gowns
IN ALL SIZES



Morning Frocks ... \$12.50 to \$78.00
Afternoon " ... \$19.50 to \$158.00
Evening " ... \$39.00 to \$200.00

Alterations Free.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

LADIES' SALON.

DEATH.

LOUREIRO.—On the 14th of May, at Shanghai, Jose Wilde Loureiro, late Commissioner of Customs.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1929

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

One of the questions which is being excluded from Party politics during the General Election campaign is the future of India, but whenever Government held the reins of office will have to decide on the next step in India's constitutional development. The ground has been very fully covered by the Simon Commission, and in due course the recommendations put forward by this body will be made public. It goes without saying that the problem is one of immense difficulty, and we may be sure that the findings of the Commission, whatever they are, will not please everybody. But in a matter of this kind, it would be unreasonable to expect either the bureaucratic die-hard or the Indian extremist to fall in with the views of sincere, moderate-minded men who have studied the many issues involved with the sole desire of reaching just and reasoned conclusions.

If the problem is surrounded by difficulties, the kernel of it can be simply stated. Two points suggest themselves: How much will administration deteriorate if more self-government is granted, and how much deterioration in Britain prepared to face? On the latter point, there will necessarily be considerable diversity of view. Of all the problems which beset the would-be reformer in India, none is greater than to judge wisely the rate at which public opinion will grow into a political force strong enough to restrain and direct the tiny minority who exercise voting power and control. An interesting contribution to the whole question has just been made by Mr. J. E. Wallacott, who has been for many years a journalist of note in India. As correspondent of the *Times* in Simla and Delhi and as editor of the *Pioneer*, he has had ample opportunity to study the Indian problem, and his considered views thereon are contained in "India on Trial," which has just been published. His experience has evidently left him a pessimist, and he brings forward plenty of evidence to show that any undue weakening of government may produce in India dis-

order so terrible that the most liberal-minded would be unwilling to face it. The writer insists throughout his book on facts being faced—the brutal facts of poverty, corruption, incompetence, communal strife, the existence of minorities separated by speech, outlook, religion and status.

The viewpoint here set out is one which is quite understandable, for we can fully appreciate these pleas for the conserving of hard-won progress. There can be no doubt that if India were left to herself, we should witness such a calamity as would cause to pale into insignificance the communal strife and rioting which have all too often come into prominence in recent years. If reform is to be considered, there are obstacles which must either be surmounted or avoided, for they cannot be demolished by the simple process of forgetting them. But the difficulty is to hold the balance fairly as between those who want a greater measure of self-government and those who fear the consequences of any weakening of British rule and authority. It is on this point that we may hope for sound guidance from the report of the Simon Commission.

Naval Reductions.

Britain's interest in the reduction of naval armaments, revived by the American declaration at Geneva, has not been entirely swamped by the general election campaign. A strong section of public opinion is apparently coming round to the view that existing British and American naval plans are out of proportion to the naval menace of the world, and the promised formula for reduction, which is to be drawn up by United States' experts, will be greatly welcomed. The *Daily Telegraph's* naval correspondent has suggested that the formula is already in the hands of British experts, and if, as Reuter reports, this is incorrect, the writer has exhibited intelligent anticipation in more senses than one. He says that the formula lays down 250,000 tons as the maximum cruiser strength, and that British naval experts are of opinion that the figure would be utterly insufficient for British requirements. The aggregate cruiser tonnage mentioned conforms with current American opinion of the requirements to secure Britain and the United States from any conceivable coalition of maritime enemies, while the reported views of the British naval experts are exactly what might be expected. Experts, we are afraid, will always be inclined to base their estimates of desirable naval strength on the theory of warlike rather than peaceful evolution; which is wrong in the beginning if the two biggest naval Powers are honestly supporting the movement towards world peace. About this there should be no doubt. The discussions, incidentally, might proceed on the basis that the two fleets will never be used against each other, and perhaps, further, that they will be mutually responsible for keeping open the world's trade routes. Ideas turning in the opposite direction should be dismissed as mischievous nonsense; in which event we see no reason why an entirely satisfactory agreement should not be reached. If a new naval conference is called, as is likely, it is to be hoped that there will be no danger of a breakdown such as that which occurred at Geneva in 1927. There were too many purely technical influences at work on that occasion, and these experts were inclined to be suspicious of each other's intentions. Mr. Gibson has ushered in an atmosphere of goodwill, a manifestation of which will not only go a long way towards settling the naval problem, but will also serve to establish Anglo-American friendship on a firmer basis.

The current programme at the Queen's Theatre is varied and entertaining in character. The main film is "No Other Woman," starring Dolores del Rio, who is seen in some lovely modern gowns. There is nothing very original about the theme, but some of the settings are very fine, and the acting is good throughout. Other attractions are a news reel and a Metro comedy, as well as a novel picture illustrating the features of the principal American States.

DAY BY DAY.

PROBLEM NOVELS AND OTHER SCHOOLS OF FICTION MAY COME AND GO, BUT NOTHING CAN SHAKE THE POSITION OF THE STORY WHICH PUTS US INTO A ROMANCE AND MAKES US ALL SEE OURSELVES AS IN A GLASS.—Justin McCarthy.

Three further Chinese cases of small-pox were notified yesterday.

Passengers leaving for the United Kingdom by the s.s. *Hector* yesterday included Sir Frederick Whyte, Mr. W. J. Hinton, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Frank, Mrs. A. H. Penn, Mr. H. R. Wilson-Smythe, and Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Wright.

Owing to the continued indisposition of the First Magistrate (Mr. E. W. Hamilton) the extradition case concerning a man who is charged with kidnapping and armed robbery two years ago in the Watchow district, has again been adjourned until next Tuesday.

A report has been made to the police that a thief entered a Swatow firm, at No. 12, Ko Shing Street, some time in the small hours of yesterday morning, and after opening the safe made off with \$1,600 in Hongkong and Shanghai bank notes.

An unemployed Chinese who was arrested in Canton Road in possession of one revolver and three rounds of ammunition appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning and remanded for 48 hours for further enquiries.

A Chinese girl who, it is alleged, was knocked down by a motor bus in Yaumati yesterday, died last night in the G.C.H. The girl was named Wong Mul, and lived at 313, Shanghai Street. It is said that she was struck by a passing omnibus when attempting to cross a road.

Mrs. Pin-saing, the owner of a flower shop at Kowloon City, made a very laconic report to the police last night. He stated that he gave his manager, Chung Yet-mu \$650 to purchase flowers and "I now have no manager, no flowers, and no \$650!" The police are looking for the manager.

Captain G. H. R. Abbott, of the 2nd Battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, while driving motor car, No. 271 in Hollywood Road yesterday, is alleged to have knocked down and seriously injured a Chinese woman. The injured woman was conveyed to the G.C.H. where she received medical treatment.

A trusting widow named Ning So-nam, of 27, Stanley Street, yesterday entrusted to her coolie and amah valuables amounting to \$322, with instructions that the property be taken to the Hai Lo-in furniture shop in Des Voeux Road Central. The police are now looking for the coolie, the amah, and the有价值的.

The occupier of No. 113, Wuhi Street, was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with exposing for sale the carcass of a pig which was unfit for human consumption. Mr. W. J. E. MacKenzie, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, described the pig as being obviously unfit for food. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

The current programme at the Queen's Theatre is varied and entertaining in character. The main film is "No Other Woman," starring Dolores del Rio, who is seen in some lovely modern gowns. There is nothing very original about the theme, but some of the settings are very fine, and the acting is good throughout. Other attractions are a news reel and a Metro comedy, as well as a novel picture illustrating the features of the principal American States.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, May 14.
Paris	124.15
New York	4.88 7/10
Brussels	34.945
Geneva	25.19
Amsterdam	12.004
Milan	.92.65
Berlin	20.455
Stockholm	18.165
Copenhagen	18.205
Galo	18.195
Vienna	34.65
Prague	164
Helsingfors	193
Madrid	84.065
Lisbon	108.4
Athena	376
Bucharest	818
Rio	5.7/10
Bombay	1/5.29/82
Shanghai	3.6/5
Hongkong	1/11.5
Yokohama	1/10.5/82
Silvers (spot and forward)	25.8/10

British Wireless.

PRETTY SHAMEEN
WEDDING.

STANDARD OIL MAN
MARRIED.

Shameen, May 14. The third large wedding to be celebrated at Christ Church, Shameen, this year took place to-day when Miss Helen William son was married to Mr. Benjamin Bennett Anthony. Mr. F. H. Tyson was "best man" and Mrs. C. E. Sandstrom accompanied the bride as Matron of Honour. The ushers were Mr. F. H. Hinke, of the American Consulate, Messrs. C. E. Sandstrom, Richard Sanger and C. E. Meyer, of the Standard Oil Company, and Mr. G. M. Roberts, of the National City Bank. The men were dressed in white gaberdine, with boutonnieres of pink carnations. The Matron of Honour, Mrs. Sandstrom, wore a gown of green georgette, an orchid hat, and carried violets. The bride looked charming in a beige georgette ensemble and hat and carried a spray of salmon pink gladioli.

The Rev. Dr. James M. Henry, Provost of Lingnan University, performed the double ring ceremony according to the rubric of the American Presbyterian Church. Mr. Arthur T. Lay presided at the organ, playing the Wedding March from Lohengrin and Mendelssohn's Wedding Recessional. The church, tastefully decorated with greens, palms and ferns and mixed bouquets of spring flowers, was crowded with the many friends of the bride and groom. The bride looked charming in a beige georgette ensemble and hat and carried a spray of salmon pink gladioli.

What does that remind you of?" she asked.

"Please, miss," came the prompt reply, "Father, when he's in a savage temper."

(At a school of typewriting at Birmingham the girls are taught to type to music.)

When my typist does a letter
she hits the keys in manner
strong and forte.

While for friendly notes
planissimo will do.

And at work now she has got no
right to be bored,
For the music way should make
her full of joy.

As her fingers lightly fit across
the keyboard
To the strains of "Friend o'
Mine" or "Sonny Boy."

In connexion with the discovery of a stone cist containing human remains at Kelso, believed to be 400 years old, we have it on good authority that one of the farm hands looked at the bones and then looked at the road nearby—a popular one with motorists.

"Awful," said he, "there's one thing we can be sure about—the pair laddie wasn't killed by a motor."

To-day's Ghost Story.—Shortly before I was born, my father was appointed vicar of a newly-built church at Chesham. There was no Vicarage, so my mother and he were temporarily in very comfortable lodgings in the High-street.

"One blazing June afternoon—a Saturday—my mother, then a girl of twenty-two, came down the wide staircase, to see as she walked across the square hall to her sitting-room, a dear old Quaker lady in outdoor clothes—her own words—seated on a chair apparently waiting for someone.

"My mother said 'Good afternoon'—so real was the illusion—and passed on. That evening she asked her landlady who the Quaker lady was.

"Well," she replied, "I have never seen her myself, but other people who have stayed here have. It is my old mistress; she died here and left me this house and all the furniture, so that when she was gone I could let rooms. But I never mention it, unless people ask her and tell me of it."

Two Americans were visiting Edinburgh, and went down to have a look at Holyrood.

An old lady was walking about the place, and one of the visitors asked her—" Didn't Mary Queen of Scots live there?"—indicating the Palace.

" Eh, I'm shair I couldn't tell ye, mister," was the reply. " I only visited the Edinburgh last month."

the extreme minimum for a no-trump bid. The beginner, the average player and the expert may guide themselves accordingly. As each player increases his skill, he may venture to shade the strength of the hand, but never below 18 points.

Nineteen points, with three suits reasonably stopped, will never bring disaster to you, and may be safely bid.

The guide for bidding a no-trump is, therefore, as follows:

Bid a no-trump when the hand contains no singleton or worthless doubleton and does contain 21 points distributed in more than two suits, or 18 points (or more) distributed in three stopped suits worth at least two quick tricks.

The Very Idea!

A doctor, who had accepted a motorist's fast-beating pulse as a sign of drunkenness, made another test at Manchester County Police Court, with the result that Herbert T. Tweedy, a company director, of Ashton-on-Mersey, Manchester, was acquitted on charges of being drunk in charge of a motor car and dangerous driving.

Dr. Jolly, the police surgeon, who examined Tweedy after his car was alleged to have knocked down a girl cyclist, had stated that he was drunk.

Mr. Percy Bullin, defending, said that the doctor had found Tweedy's pulse to be 130, whereas the normal rate was 72.

Mr. Bullin (to Dr. Jolly)—Would it surprise you to know that Tweedy's pulse is normally over 100?—It would.

Dr. Jolly thereupon produced his watch, tested Tweedy's pulse, and announced it to be roughly 120.

In all primary schools training is given in musical appreciation. Recently a teacher sat at the piano and played a few bars of "The Storm."

"What does that remind you of?" she asked.

"Please, miss," came the prompt reply, "Father, when he's in a savage temper."

BRIDGE
MADE EASY
by
W.W. Wentworth

(Abbreviations: A—ace K—King; Q—queen; J—jack; X—any card lower than 10).

3—Initial No Trump Bids.

How is the beginner to know when or when not to bid a no-trump initially? It is conceded the hand must contain some high cards. How many? If the cards were evenly dealt, every player should hold one Ace, one King, one Queen and one Jack. A hand containing an additional Jack or other high card would be above the average, and, from these facts, the rule is deduced that you may bid a no-trump if the hand contains three suits stopped and is worth a Jack above the average. A typical hand holding above the average and a sound initial no-trump is as follows:

Spades A X X . . . 9

Hearts A X X . . . 7

Diamonds Q J X X . . . 5

Clubs K J X . . . none

All that is said here is based on careful calculations. However, as a guide for beginners, it may not be definite, and may leave them in a quandary. Until you have developed the faculty of judging a no-trump immediately upon inspection of the cards, it is simpler and safer to rely on the point

EFFECT OF WATER RESTRICTIONS.

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVING IN CONSUMPTION.

RAINS PROVE USEFUL.

The weekly official communiqué on the water shortage states that the total storage in the inland reservoirs on the morning of Monday, 13th May, amounted to 309.64 million gallons, showing a decrease of 2.08 million gallons during the past week. The amount collected from streams is, therefore, nearly equivalent to the week's consumption.

The week's consumption amounted to 30.57 million gallons, and includes 1.68 million gallons brought across the harbour from Kowloon to tanks on the waterfront, and 0.97 million gallons from the Tafko Refinery supply.

The restrictions in force have effected a saving in consumption of about 20%.

The total storage in the inland reservoirs on the morning of Monday, 13th May, amounted to 125.34 million gallons, showing an increase of 3.69 million gallons during the past week.

Rather more than the week's consumption has, therefore, been collected from streams.

The week's consumption, including supplies to water boats and Hongkong, totals 25.07 million gallons. The normal full supply has been reduced by nearly 20% due to the restrictions.

"SQUEEZE RING" CASE SEQUEL.**CURIOS CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.**

An amusing sequel to the "squeeze ring" case was contained in a charge preferred against a Chinese before Major G. Willson this morning.

The man is accused of collecting money from a number of hawkers on the pretence that he was doing so for the benefit of Chinese constables on hawkers' supervision duty.

The charge was denied by the defendant, who said that in truth the money was being collected on behalf of the constables concerned. He admitted to having thus obtained a sum of \$3.40 from four different hawkers.

As the case promised to take up a lengthy hearing, his Worship decided to adjourn it until tomorrow morning.

Defendant was remanded in police custody.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.**ANOTHER MERGER TO AID IN RATIONALISATION.**

London, May 14.

It is understood that the proposed merger of the Egyptian spinning mills in several districts in Lancashire is nearing completion.

The Boards of Directors of the companies concerned have provisionally agreed to the terms of the amalgamation.—*Reuter*.

The merger involves 15 miles with a total spindles of over 3,000,000, and the introduction of £2,500,000 to £1,000,000 new money, a substantial amount of which will be ear-marked for working capital.—*Reuter*.

NEW BRITISH CONSUL.**MIR. G. S. MOSS ARRIVES AT SHAMEEN.**

Shameen, May 14.

Mr. G. S. Moss, M.B.E., arrived here this morning from Foochow via Hongkong to take up his new appointment as British Consul-General in succession to Mr. J. F. Brennan, C.M.G., who went on leave at the beginning of last month.

Mr. A. A. L. Tuson, who has been acting Consul-General since the departure of Mr. Brennan, is leaving here on Thursday for Foochow, where he has been appointed Consul.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

SENATE GOES AHEAD.**PRESIDENT & LOWER HOUSE PASSED OVER.**

Washington, May 14.

The Senate has passed the Farm Relief Bill embodying the Export Debenture Plan, to which the House of Representatives and President Hoover are opposed.—*Reuter's American Service*.

NAVAL ACTION OFF SAMSHUI.

(Continued from Page 1.)

near Samshui, and immediately opened fire on them.

Two enemy towing motor boats were seriously damaged, and over 20 junks carrying provisions, firewood and military equipment were captured.

The Kwangsi gunboats Chin Kang and Yulin Kang surrendered to Admiral Chan Chak.—*Canton Publicity Bureau*.

Only Suburbs Held.

Although confirmation of the reported fall of Samshui, a strategic point on the West River, has not been confirmed, the opinion is held in well-informed sources in Canton that a Kwangsi force numbering about 7,000 men has entered the suburbs, the city itself being in a state of a siege. The success of the Kwangsi army is partly due to the services of the Kwangsi Navy, comprising six or seven small gunboats which are now operating between Samshui and Tsingki, to the west of Samshui.

The Kwangsi district, to the west of and very near Samshui, was taken by Kwangsi troops on Monday morning after a brief encounter with a small number of Canton troops. After the occupation of Kwangsi, some 7,000 Kwangsi troops penetrated the Samshui suburbs and skirmishes with the Canton forces have since been taking place.

Trains which were to have left Samshui for Canton on Monday morning were suspended, and the coaches employed for the transportation of about a thousand Canton troops to reinforce Samshui.

The former Hankow military leader, General Pei Chung-hsi, is leading the Kwangsi troops fighting near Samshui and it has been definitely established that Szeuwei, to the north-west of Samshui and Tsingki, was taken on Sunday.

Navy In Action.

It is stated that during the operations around Samshui on Monday, a number of Kwangsi gunboats co-operated with the infantry.

One report says that the timely arrival of the Chung Shan, the Ho Fu and two other Canton gunboats, under the command of Admiral Chan Chak, resulted in the sinking of one of the Kwangsi vessels and the dispersing of the rest of the enemy gunboats.

Where is General Chan?

Though many of the lesser officials in Canton have left the city for Hongkong or Shamen, it is said that the C.I.C. General Chan Chai-long, is still in the city. There have been reports appearing in Chinese newspapers to the effect that General Chan has chartered the s.s. Tien Yat, a former Hongkong-Canton vessel, ready for use in leaving Canton should this be necessary.

Another report is that General Chan is hiding somewhere in Shamen. There is, however, no confirmation of this rather sensational report, which goes on to say that he has taken refuge in the Bank of Taiwan.

Convoys to Wuchow.

Following the Notice to Mariners issued by the Harbour Master, the Hon. Comdr. G.F. Hole, R.N., to the effect that a convoy will leave First Cliff at 5.30 a.m. to-morrow, five vessels on the Hongkong-Wuchow run have signified their intention of joining this convoy, these being the Kong Ning, Kong So, Tai Hing, Chung On and the Kwong Ying.

These vessels will leave this afternoon at 5.30 p.m. and will reach First Cliff shortly before 5.30 a.m. to-morrow when they will all proceed to Wuchow under escort.

Despite the fact that she was told that she would be sailing entirely at her own risk, the s.s. San Ning left for Wuchow last Monday under the command of Capt. A. W. Best, who, before he left, was of the opinion that all British vessels would be safe if they did not interfere with Chinese affairs and did what they were told by the Chinese authorities. Capt. Best's opinion is apparently correct as, insofar as can be gathered, no news has been received here of her having been molested.

Hunan Successes! Reported.

Reports from Wuchow state that the situation there is quiet.

It is rumoured that Kweilin and Pinglo have been captured by Hunan troops without any fighting.

Hunan Thrust.

Shanghai, May 14.

A message from Changsha states that, under the pursuit of Hunan forces, the Kwangalis have retreated to Tachunkiang, near Kweilin.—*Reuter*.

Threat from Yunnan.

Nanking, May 14.

It is reported from Yunnanfu that Lung Yun, with twenty thousand men, is advancing towards

TORY USE OF CIVIL SERVICE.**MORE ACCUSATIONS BY MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.****MRS. BALDWIN'S PLEA.**

London, May 14.

The general election campaign is now in full swing.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin to-day issued a Message to Women Voters, in the course of which the Premier's wife recites the Conservative's domestic policy, concluding:

"During the War in the night watches and pursuing our daily avocations, we women prayed to God to send us peace. Then came the strikes and again we prayed for peace. Let us keep the Government which has worked for peace and has maintained peace."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking to a large crowd at Hamilton, referred again to the Government's White Paper on unemployment, a reply to Mr. Lloyd George's manifesto.

He said that the matter was more serious than it originally appeared to be. Not only had public money been used for Tory electioneering, but he now learned that members of the Civil Service had been enlisted to supplement Tory headquarters staff.

The Government, he said, had thereby done the greatest injury to public confidence in the Civil Service.—*Reuter*.

PROPOSED NEW RULES FOR NAVIGATION.**SOME INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.**

London, May 14.

A series of proposals are set out in a communiqué issued by the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, which has been in session in London since April 16th.

The statement announces that the special committee on navigation is considering the inclusion in the Convention of 1914, new provisions for the collection and distribution of meteorological data designed to give warning of gales and hurricanes.

The same committee has agreed to recommend the universal adoption of an international code, as follows:

Firstly, a compulsory second white masthead light on all steamers over 150 feet long.

Secondly, a permanent fixed stern-light on all except the very smallest vessels.

Thirdly, a special day signal for sailing vessels fitted with auxiliary motors.

Fourthly, a special fog signal for a towed vessel.—*Reuter*.

KWANGSI TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ANTI-KWANGSI EXPEDITION.

Fukien Assistance.

Nanking, May 14.

It is stated that Chiang Kai-shek has telephoned to Chang Tseng, the garrison commander in south Fukien, to advance to Kwangtung to assist in the anti-Kwangsi expedition.

His parents in Canton are convinced that he has been kidnapped and brought to Hongkong, and the aunt has sought the assistance of the Hongkong police.

CONSIDERABLE TURNOVER ON FIRST DAY.

London, May 14.

A new Commodity Market was inaugurated in London to-day, to deal in wheat futures.

The turnover on the first day was 75,000 quarters.—*Reuter*.

FIRE BRIGADE WAGES.**IS HONGKONG STANDARD TOO LOW?**

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga will ask the following question:

1. Has the Captain Superintendent of Police, and his attention drawn to the leading article in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of May 7, alleging that the standard of efficiency among the rank and file of the fire-brigade is low because nearly 60 per cent. of the force leave the service every year by dismissal, resignation or desertion, and is that statement accurate?

2. Is it considered that the wages offered to firemen are such as to attract suitable recruits to the service, and have any complaints regarding the wages paid been brought to the notice of the Police?

3. Besides the question of salaries, what other grounds, if any exist, for dissatisfaction with the conditions of service in the Fire Brigade Sub-department of the Police?

SCHOONER IN THE FAIRWAY.**DEFENDANT SAYS HE HAS DONE IT BEFORE.**

Charged at the Marine Court this morning before Capt. T. W. H. Hosegood, the Assistant Harbour Master, with causing an obstruction by anchoring the motor schooner Bonon Maru in the Central Fairway, Ko Wan-lang, a fold of the schooner, stated that it was not the first time that he had done so.

Asked if he knew the harbour regulations, defendant answered in the negative and his Worship imposed a fine of \$20 or three weeks' imprisonment at the same time saying that it was the defendant's fault for not looking up the regulations.

The statement announces that the special committee on navigation is considering the inclusion in the Convention of 1914, new provisions for the collection and distribution of meteorological data designed to give warning of gales and hurricanes.

The boy, whose name is Ho Wing-lan, has been missing from Canton for some days, reports his aunt, one Woo Si, living at 3, Peking Road.

His parents in Canton are convinced that he has been kidnapped and brought to Hongkong, and the aunt has sought the assistance of the Hongkong police.

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ENGLAND-INDIA IN TWO DAYS.**DUCHESS OF BEDFORD TO MAKE ATTEMPT.****SEEKS WORLD RECORD.**

London, May 14.

The Duchess of Bedford, it is understood, intends to attempt to fly to India in two days, her ambition being to surpass, if possible, the great accomplishment of two Royal Air Force officers, Squadron-Leader Jones, Williams and Flight-Lieutenant Jenkins, who reached Karachi in 50 hours and 33 minutes and just failed to break the world's non-stop long-distance record.

The attempt will be made in the big Fokker Monoplane "Princess Xenia," in which nearly a year ago Captain Barnard and Mr. Allcott, with the Duchess as passenger, attempted to fly to India in four days.

They were forced down at Bushire, Persia, by engine trouble and were stranded for several weeks.

Captain Barnard will be the pilot for the new flight, which, it is understood, will start in three or four weeks' time.—*Wireless British*.

LADIES' GOLF.**SECOND ROUND RESULTS.**

London, May 14.

At St. Andrews to-day it was cloudy for the second round of the Ladies' Golf Championship.

Miss Enid Wilson beat Miss Gardiner (Royal Portrush), 6 and 4.

Miss Glenna Collett, beat Miss Bryant (Ashford Manor), 3 and 2.

Miss Joyce Wethered, who has not appeared in the Championship since winning in 1925, beat Mrs. Madill of Bermitage, 8 and 7.

Miss Hollins beat Miss Ramsey (Aldburgh), 4 and 6.

Miss Boothby (America) beat Mrs. Bell (Littlestone), 6 and 5.—*Reuter*.

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21735-A Gay Caballero.....	Crumit.
21683-Sunny Boy.....	F. T. Austin.
21770-do.....	Austin.
21833-Carolina Moon.....	Austin.
21820-Sweetheart on Parade.....	Marvin.
36766-Gems from "Rose Marie". Victor Light Opera Co.	Waltz.
21260-Little Mother.....	Baur.
21303-do.....	Waltz.
20971-Girl of My Dreams.....	F. T.
21514-I can't give you anything.....	Austin.
21604-Jeanne, I Dream.....	Waltz.
21613-Ohiquita.....	F. T.
21497-That's My Weakness now.....	Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.
21388-My Angel.....	Sousa's Band.
10871-Under the Double Eagle March.....	Waltz.
21308-Laugh, Clown, Laugh.....	F. T.
21215-Can't help loving dat man.....	F. T.
21822-Under the stars of Havana.....	Slow Blues.
V-38010-Boogaboo.....	Stomp.
V-38023-Transatlantic Stomp.....	Slow Blues.
V-38012-Slow Motion.....	F. T.
V-38024-Mournful Sorenado.....	Stomp.
V-38000-Nobody's Sweetheart.....	F. T.
V-38009-Stuttering Blues.....	F. T.
V-38007-I Must have That Man.....	Clarinet.
V-38008-Diga Diga Do.....	Chorus.
21269-Slow Death.....	Weber's Orchestra.
21231-The Mikado, Parts 1 & 2.....	Violin Solo.
21225-Diane.....	Smith.
20850-I Wanna Go Where You Go.....	Crumit.
19945-Grandfather's Clock.....	Vic Con.
20011-Barcarolle.....	Crump.
20030-Thanks for the Buggy Ride.....	Gunsby.
20061-Why Do I Always Remember.....	Whitey's Orch.
20070-I Wish I Had My Old Gal Back Again.....	Bure.
20266-In a Little Spanish Town.....	Flute.
20344-Wind Amongst the Trees.....	Hawaiian Guitars.
20516-Aloha Oe.....	Tango.
20740-Old Maid.....	Tango.
&c., &c., &c.,	

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RIVER BOAT EVILS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

is certified, any other persons carried being technically "passengers."

(vi). The Merchant Shipping Ordinance requires amendment to permit of the engagement and discharge of, and payment of wages to seamen in the form and manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Acta.

The method of measurement of River steamers for passenger certificate.

(i). River steamers are measured for passenger accommodation in accordance with Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, section 38, which authorizes the issue of a "special licence" under the regulations contained in Table F. This "special licence" is in all essentials a passenger certificate.

(ii). The existing Hongkong regulations are far too brief to be of any real value and difficulty is experienced in applying Board of Trade regulations as these are not designed to cater for ships carrying large numbers of Asiatic passengers on short runs.

(iii). A comparison was made of the numbers of passengers that would be allowed under the existing Hongkong regulations, the Board of Trade regulation for St. 4. ships and proposed regulations drawn up by officers of the Government Marine Surveyor's Sub-Department. A memorandum has been prepared embodying the essentials of each method of measurement while it is suggested should be adopted in the revision of Table F.

The carriage of large numbers of free passengers as commission agents.

(i) These people are principally carried in the smaller West River steamers with the cognizance of the owners. The majority of them act as touts for passengers and cargo whilst others are live stock dealers, hawkers, etc. They pay no fare and invariably carry a small amount of cargo (sometimes dutiable) for their own account. Provided that their number does not result in an excess of the number of passengers allowed by the ship's passenger certificate and their activities are profitable to the owners, we are unable to recommend any effective method of regulating the carriage of such passengers; though it is considered that, from an administrative point of view, their elimination would be desirable.

The system of embarkation of passengers and loading of cargo.

(i) Passengers are embarked at time the ship is alongside and no system is maintained in the majority of river steamers but, with inadequate pier accommodation and easy access from sampans, supervision is difficult, passengers and cargo being embarked at the same time. Difficulty is experienced in handling and stowing cargo under these conditions and ships frequently leave with passengers and cargo indiscriminately on the main decks and in the holds.

(ii). This could be obviated by the introduction of the regulations suggested in paragraph 24 of this report in Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, Table F, making the carriage of passengers on the main deck conditional on the hatches being battened down and cargo only allowed on the main deck when properly secured.

The employment of uncertified pilots.

(i). Two pilots are generally carried and are usually men who have acquired some experience in piloting ships in the rivers. They have not other qualifications and are not sufficiently reliable to be regarded as officers—a position they have often been known to assume.

(ii). The extent of their authority depends upon the master and, whilst it might be desirable to accord official recognition to such of them as are able to pilot a ship efficiently, the issue of a licence to pilot is not practical for the following reasons:

(a). The pilots are Chinese and are employed almost entirely in foreign waters. If licences are required the Chinese Maritime Customs would appear to be the appropriate authority for their issue.

(b). Unless a River Inspectorate were established it is difficult to know where a competent examiner could be found to examine candidates in seamanship and a comprehensive knowledge of the rivers of the Canton delta.

(c). It is felt that the Commission cannot encroach upon the maritime responsibilities of another power, whatever its opinion may be.

Unsuitable Masters.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the irregularities which exist in a certain class of river steamer are the direct result of the employment of unsuitable masters and there is no doubt but that, in certain cases, the employment of such masters is advantageous to both parties.

PLAYING FIELDS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

**GOVERNMENT APPOUNTS
A COMMITTEE.**

We are officially informed that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint a Committee to review the provision at present existing for playing fields in Hongkong and on the mainland, to consider what provision is required for the future, and to make recommendations to Government in the matter.

The following gentlemen will constitute this Committee:

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary (Chairman),

The Hon. the Director of Public Works,

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shelton,

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga,

The Hon. Dr. S. W. Tao, O.B.E.

The Director of Education,

Commander F. H. D. Byron, R.N.

Captain K. V. B. Benfield, D.S.O., M.C.

Mr. H. R. B. Hancock,

Mr. E. Cock, M.B.E.

Mr. M. K. Lo,

Mr. A. J. Arculli,

The Secretary to Mr. T. Megarry,

of the Colonial Secretary's Office.

BILLIARDS.

MATCH BETWEEN ST. PETER'S AND CRAIGENGOWER.

The following have been chosen to represent the St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club in a friendly billiard match against the Craigengower Cricket Club to-day at the St. Peter's Club at 6 p.m.—Lau Fu Chung, E. Zimmerman, P. Paterson, Chay Wai Chuen, F. R. Zimmerman, G. Kotewall.

Reserves: Leung Lin Chuen and R. E. G. Leong.

JUNIOR GOLF.

**THE ADAMSON CUP
COMPETITION.**

There were eight entries for the May qualifying competition of the Adamson Cup by members of the Junior Section of the Golf Club, A. J. W. Dorling (82—16) and C. A. Grimes (84—18) tied with scores of 68 and thus qualified.

Other scores were J. H. Stewart, 72 (96—24) and T. Young, 81 (99—18).

It is apparent (though direct evidence was, for obvious reasons, difficult to obtain) that owners exist who prefer a master who, whilst holding qualifications required by law, will countenance any irregularity that increases the earnings of the ship. At the same time masters are obtainable who, through age, misfortune, or other causes are compelled to accept whatever terms may be offered.

Masters in these circumstances are probably required to refund a considerable portion of the agreed salary and such a practice can only be attractive to an undesirable type of master.

To find a remedy for this state of affairs is clearly no easy matter and, since neither party can be expected to co-operate, some form of coercion would appear to be necessary.

Three Possible Remedies.

Three possible lines were considered:—(a). Legislation with regard to the engagement of masters (ruled out as impracticable); (b). action by H.M. Consul General, Canton; (c). the possibility of action by the China Coast Officers Guild.

The last suggestion opens up large questions outside our terms of reference. We nevertheless consider that, were the Guild in a better position to exercise its influence, this particular difficulty could readily be overcome.

It is considered that the further supervision of ships and the determined co-operation of Masters and officers themselves would eventually eliminate undesirable officers and establish the appointment of those who would insist on equitable terms of employment.

Need of Inspection.

We are of the opinion, based on personal inspection of river steamers, that every river steamer should be inspected immediately prior to sailing. To give effect to this proposal we recommend the temporary appointment of two additional Boarding Officers, one of whom should, if possible, have some experience as a Marine Surveyor. It is thought that the net cost of these appointments would not be considerable and would at least ensure that those owners whose ships are run in accordance with the best traditions of the Mercantile Marine would not be penalised by the unfair competition of other badly found ships.

(c). It is felt that the Commission cannot encroach upon the maritime responsibilities of another power, whatever its opinion may be.

Unsuitable Masters.

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the irregularities which exist in a certain class of river steamer are the direct result of the employment of unsuitable masters and there is no doubt but that, in certain cases, the employment of such masters is advantageous to both parties.

"FORGER'S" FOLLIES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

their attention to the explanation with the assistance of a chart, Professor Shellshair had given.

No-One But Mr. Messer.

I put it to you that there is no man born the son of woman who could have written this signature except Mr. Messer himself.

Speaking with regard to Mr. Black's signature, Mr. Jenkins said the jury would be struck by the freedom and beauty of the signature because, generally speaking, Mr. Black's signature was a pretty one. That they were too regular was a point made by Mr. Black, being a new point which he had not raised before. In his opinion, the signature on the Katz and Man Lee cheques were identical. Mr. Jenkins added they had only to look at the two cheques to find that they were as different as they could possibly be.

At this point Mr. Jenkins illustrated the differences on the blackboard. He said he would put it to them it was inconceivable that if the signature was forged they would get such remarkable variations, adding that in the signature they found just what was found in genuine signatures of Mr. Black.

Dealing with the position of Mr. Black's signature on the cheques, counsel said it was one which might weigh very heavily. The previously known instance of Mr. Black's signature being in the left position was in April, 1927, roughly eight months before the three disputed cheques were signed. They knew where the cheques were.

No Specimen for Forger.

Once they had been sent out of the Treasury they were presented to the Hongkong Bank for payment after which they were kept by the bank. Those cheques were not taken from the bank until a few months ago for the purpose of the present action. It meant that there was no cheque specimen available for the forger because they had been in the bank for seven months. There were plenty of other cheques for the current period lying about so that the man could see how Mr. Black wrote his signature, but there were none where the signature was written in that extreme left position. Yet, in spite of that, which would prevent him from adopting the left position, he took a position which had been taken by Mr. Black before.

Two Hypothesis.

It was remarkable that the similarity should be found in the disputed cheques and it could only have happened on two hypothesis (1) that Mr. Black himself wrote it, or (2) they were forged by a man who combined at the same time the highest known recorded craftsmanship in the history of forgery and an absolute lack of intelligence on essentials of such a nature as getting position properly.

Mr. Jenkins went on to deal with Tsang On-wing's writing and said the line of attack against this writing being that of Tsang On-wing was the variation in the form of letters, variations not to be found in the known genuine writing. Mr. Jenkins asked what value evidence of that kind was of in the case of a man with a hand like Tsang On-wing.

Might Do Anything.

Looking through other cheques it was found that there were other isolated formations of letters. He was a man who might do anything when writing a cheque. He might make any form of letter.

Referring to the Mow Fung cheque, Mr. Jenkins repeated that out of the thousands of cheques in Court there was not another like it. That, he suggested, was a remarkable thing. Mr. Jenkins pointed out that the "F" was a marked variation, and the "M" was another one. When asked about these letters, Tsang had said that at the time he wrote them he was practising "schoolboy" writing. When he was handed the C.S.P. cheque, which was entirely different, his explanation was that the writing was just the unconscious flow of the hand. He was not aware that he was making the "H", the "P" and the "X" differently. He was quite unconscious of the fact that he was making variations in his letters.

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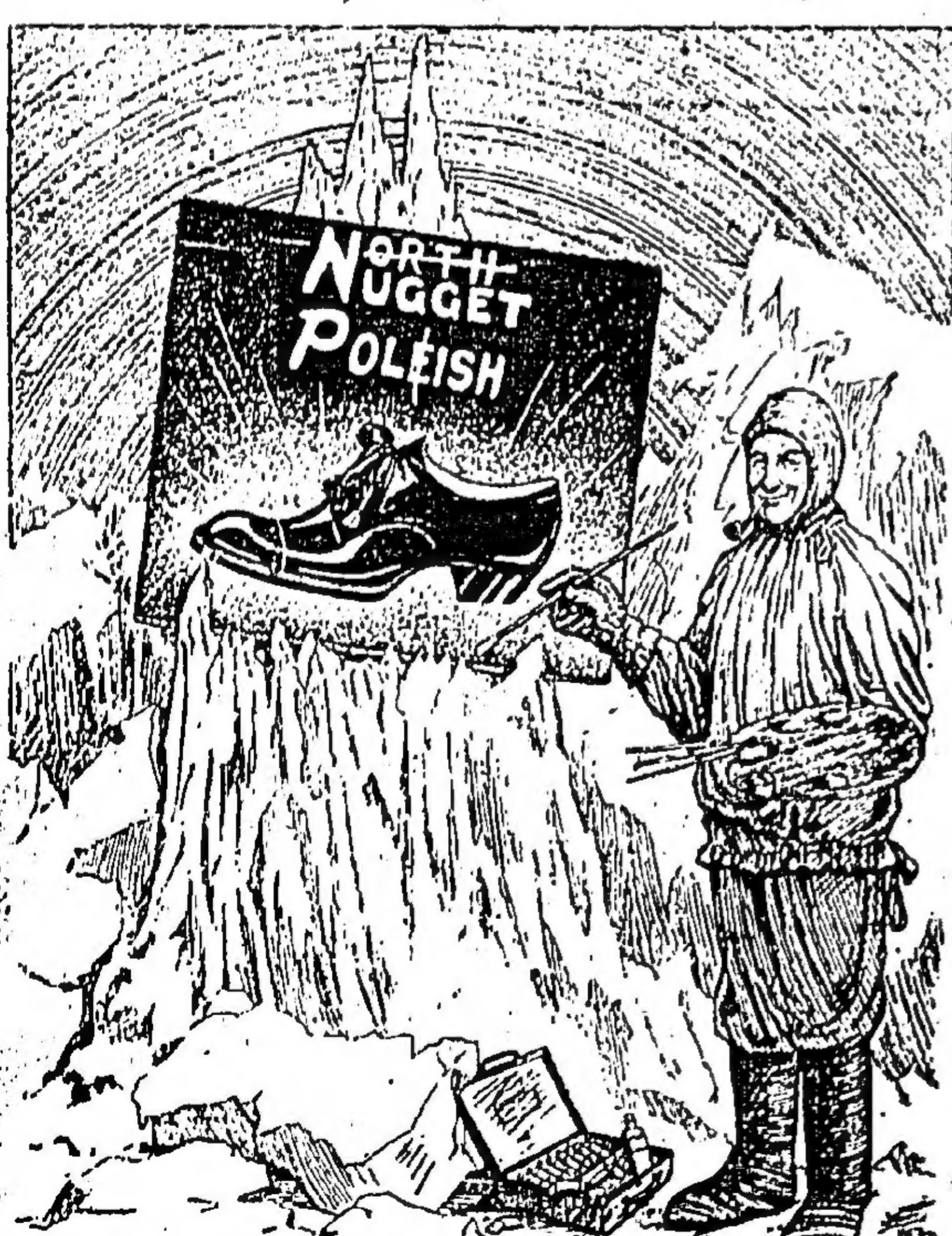
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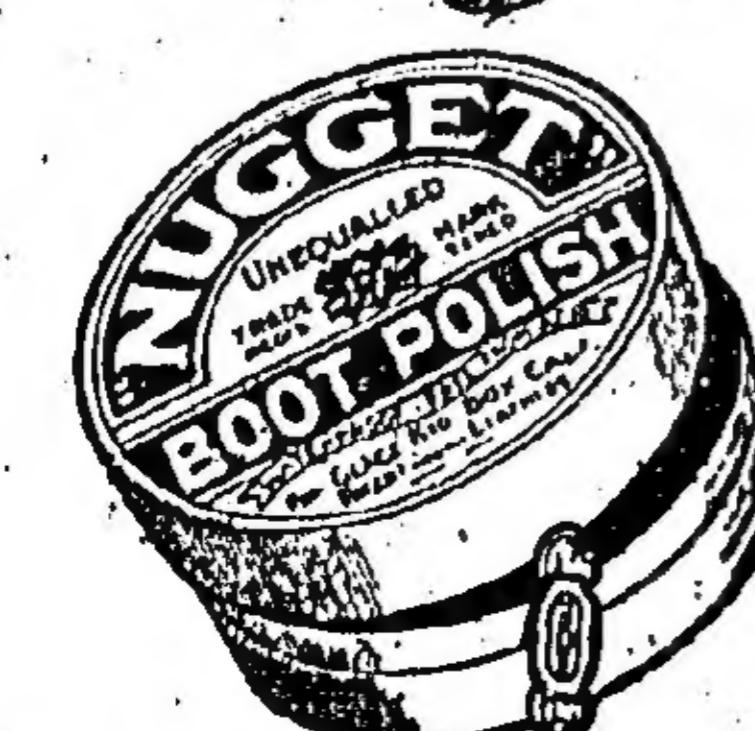
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**MUI TSAI PROBLEM
ISSUES.**

(Continued from Page 2.)

It is the law of the Colony prohibits both sly prostitution and indentured labourers and does not condemn them as it does the Mui Tsai system on grounds of poverty. It is repellent, is it not to the moral integrity of the British Government to condone sly prostitution and indentured labour? Then, also, if the law forbids a man becoming voluntarily an indentured labourer, how much more should it forbid forcing a little girl to become a Mui Tsai against her will?

The connivance at the sale and purchase of human beings also encourages indolent and pernicious characters in the Colony to exploit it as an easy livelihood. The owners and advocates of Mui Tsai invariably think that they are doing the poor a good turn by buying their girls, but, unwillingly, they betray their true colours when they try to drive a hard bargain with the poor parents who sell their daughters. In nine cases out of ten, in the light of experience of this Society, the owners insist on getting a bargain. As an example, if a slave girl is sold for \$60, the owner can and will force the poor mother or the seller to insert in the sale note or "Presentation card" as is called in Chinese, the sum of \$120.00, especially if the terms are on the basis of being able to redeem the girl in the future. There is certainly very little kindness shown in shyster-like method of exacting the pound of flesh.

An Old Custom.

In the last analysis, the sale and purchase of girls is not due to pressure of poverty so much as because it is a custom in China to think more of boys than girls. The advocates of the Mui Tsai system, not infrequently, use the stock argument that if poor girls were not bought as Mui Tsai they would be drowned or left to perish by starvation. It is not strange, however, that we have not heard it said of boys?

Enough, however, has been said to suggest that the selling and buying of Mui Tsai is traceable mainly to the fact that girls in China have been held in lower estimation than boys.

Again, the argument has been sedulously urged that people who punish Mui Tsai also punish their own children. It is true, if you spare the rod, you spoil the child and therefore it is essential to exercise discipline over one's own children as well as the Mui Tsai. But a little reflection on the manner of chastising the Mui Tsai and one's own children will soon make one realize that there is an essential difference between the two and a very fundamental psychological difference at that.

Let us not forget that the chastisement of the Mui Tsai may be endless during the day, because she, being a bond slave, is at the tender mercy of every member of the Chinese family. From the oldest to the youngest, she must study their whim and fancy. On the slightest provocation the Mui Tsai gets more than her portion of birching. In a word the owner of a Mui Tsai is generally a much-pampered woman, who looks upon the girl, as a butt to work off her private spite and irritation. The more intense the domestic disharmony, the wider the fury that is likely to be vented on the Mui Tsai.

Children in the Chinese family do not have to bear such a lot of bullying as the Mui Tsai. Even if Chinese children receive frequent beating from their parents, more likely than not there is someone ready at hand to intercede on their behalf. In the case of the Mui Tsai, no one in the family ever dares to intervene. On the contrary, the thrashing of Mui Tsai is usually taken as a matter of course, and most of the Chinese family remain quite callous to any form of cruel treatment meted out to the girl.

It is true, there are some mistresses who may treat their Mui Tsai almost as kindly and wisely as their own children, but in the light of our experience, those cases are few and far between. Evidence aplenty can be brought forth to show that the lot of the Mui Tsai is exceedingly hard and most trying. The life of the Mui Tsai is a painful drudgery, to say the least. Her accommodation is wretched, food poor and haphazard, generally leaving from family table and leisure is conspicuous by its absence.

I need scarcely dwell much longer on this point. Such woeful tale should be familiar enough to the Chinese Secretariat.

The advocates of the Mui Tsai system often say that there is not sufficient evidence of cruelty and ill-treatment to justify registration. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that it is extremely difficult to obtain direct evidence of cruelty. In nearly all cases reported to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Anti-Mui Tsai Society is "confronted with this difficulty. The explanation is not far to seek. First, the physiology of the Mui Tsai must be considered. Through years of servitude,

the slave girl has more or less been repressed into submission to the mistress or master; and naturally, she does not dare to speak out her mind against the owner. Second: the neighbours who have reported the case of cruelty to the Anti-Mui Tsai Society do not as a rule have the courage to testify openly in court. Any one who is familiar with the psychology of the average Chinese mind can appreciate and understand. Unless the Anti-Mui Tsai Society can have the co-ordinated efforts of the witnesses and the Government officers, it is quite impossible to adduce clear and undoubted evidence in all cases of cruelty brought before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

7. You have made the suggestion of changing the Anti-Mui Tsai Society into a society for the protection of children. Our Society cannot fall in with such a suggestion; that is not our specific object. Our Society aims primarily to effect a gradual emancipation of the Mui Tsai and the only way that the abuses of Mui Tsai can be remedied is through registration, which is a provision made in Part II of the Ordinance passed in 1923 as above-intimated.

Canton and Hongkong.

8. The argument has been used times without number that unless the Chinese Government takes a lead in putting an end to the Mui Tsai system, the Hongkong Authorities could do nothing to remove the evil. But there is now every opportunity for greater cohesion of efforts between the Hongkong and Canton Authorities.

The Chinese Government has recently done two things which should strengthen the hands of the Hongkong Authorities and there is not sufficient excuse for the continuance of a system in a British Colony, which is now illegal in China.

The new Chinese Criminal Code makes it possible for action to be taken which is in accordance with British traditions, namely, Article 313 of the Code says: "Whoever causes another person to be a slave, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than one year, nor more than seven years."

This should apply to the sale and purchase of Mui Tsai in the Colony. All those sellers, buyers and go-betweens alike who engage in bartering Mui Tsai are now punishable under the new Chinese Criminal Code. In addition to this Code, the Government in Canton is to-day taking drastic steps to abolish the Mui Tsai system throughout South China and a law to that effect has duly been promulgated sometime ago.

9. Another charge that has been brought against this Society is that the Mui Tsai issue is never a live one—merely stirred up by a handful of Chinese Christians. According to our opponents, the majority of the Chinese are not in favour of enforcement of registration. This assumption may be too hasty. We need but to look back upon the inception of the passing of the Ordinance in 1923 and soon will be convinced of the fact that the cause had won the unanimous support of the bulk of this Colony, consisting of the various classes, merchants and labour alike. Then, too, the mere fact that the Anti-Mui Tsai Society still retains a membership of five or six hundred of the original number, constituting more than thousand, is a clear and undoubted evidence that our organisation is very much alive. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that our Society is to-day supported strongly by the Chinese and foreign press in this Colony. If a vote were taken, we would have the approval of a decidedly large majority.

10. With a view to making the suggested regulations for registration as comprehensive and practicable as possible, I am entrusted by the Committee to insert the undermentioned clause which has been omitted in the draft submitted to you sometime ago:

"After the registration has been put into force, if there are owners who, rather than assume registration, and wish to place their Mui Tsai under the protection and control of the Government on the plea of being unable to restore the girls to the custody of their parents, they may do so; provided the owners will defray the expenses of maintenance for the girls."

In the humble opinion of this Society, the Mui Tsai problem cannot be ignored for it bears closely upon the rapidly changing conditions in China and is bound to be actively pressed with greater emphasis as the years pass.—Yours, faithfully.

HON SECRETARY.

Brief Acknowledgment.

The Hon. English Secretary, The Anti-Mui Tsai Society, Hongkong, April 5, 1929.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 21, 1929, on the subject of Mui Tsai in Hongkong—I have, etc.,

R. A. C. NORTH.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Further Letter.

May 8, 1929.

Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hongkong.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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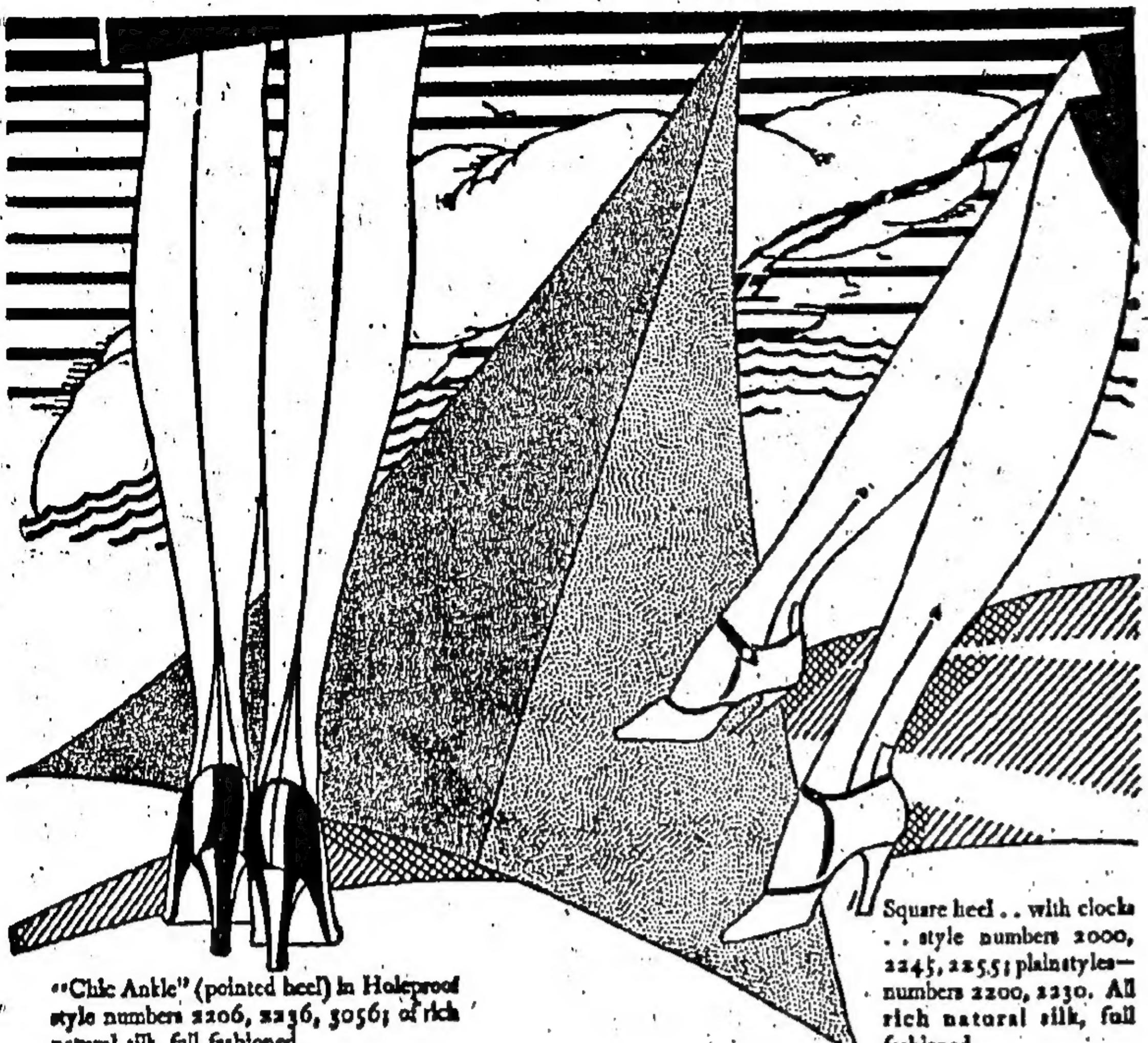
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DEAL DIRECT.

MUI TSAI PROBLEM ISSUES.

(Continued from Page 9.)

Sir.—Since our verbal exchange of views on the subject of enforcing registration of Mui Tsai, I have duly transmitted to you a somewhat exhaustive report on the question at issue.

Considerable time has elapsed enabling you to examine the details of the report and the suggested regulations for registration, and the Society would be grateful for a reply, indicating whether or not the Government is in a position to assent to the proposed measure for checking slavery in Hongkong.

Judging by concrete complaints of ill-treatment, my Committee and I have every reason to believe that cruelty to, and purchase of, Mui Tsai, continue unabated and stronger measures should be adopted to put an end to the evil.

The heart of the whole matter, you will tell me, is to convince the Government of cruelty beyond any reasonable doubt. I need scarcely reiterate what is already set forth in my report on that score, except to remind you again that our Society is at once confronted with a twofold difficulty.

First, to obtain the real co-operation of effort between the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Society to ferret out cases of cruelty. True enough, your assistants have spared no pains to investigate all cases brought before them. The trouble lies however, in getting hold of the right Mui Tsai upon the information supplied by anonymous letters. More often than not, the mistresses resort to substituting a normal girl for one who bears the actual marks of cruelty. Second, the extreme difficulty of establishing convictions in court for cruelty, as cases are not usually brought to our notice until some few days after the cruel birching and inhuman chastisement of the Mui Tsai.

So far as regards the buying and selling of Mui Tsai, there is not the shadow of a doubt in our mind that the trafficking goes on all the time. This leads me to bring to your notice a complaint lodged at our Society recently. The alleged facts of the case are as embodied in the statement attached. It is earnestly hoped that you will be good enough to examine further into the case, so that the girl may be restored to the custody of the mother.

I would appreciate a reply at your convenience, as I am desired to render a report at the next general committee meeting.—Yours faithfully,

Hon. English Secretary.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

DR. KOCH SAYS IT IS NOT UP TO STANDARD.

The water supply question came up for discussion at a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, in connexion with a report from the Government Bacteriologist on the supplies for the months of April and May.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch having commented on the condition of some of the water, which, he said, was not up to standard, the Chairman (Mr. W. J. Carle) said that he understood that, in every case where the supply was not up to standard, the Government Bacteriologist at once informed the Water Authority, who would then take such measures with the Medical Officer of Health, Engineers and other people concerned as would bring about the desired results. Beyond that, he was afraid the Sanitary Board could do nothing, but if Dr. Koch so desired, he could bring the matter to the attention of the Water Authority, who would then give his explanation.

DEFEATED GENERAL.

REPORTED TO BE GOING TO DAIREN.

Shanghai, May 14. A Japanese report, from Kirin states that General Chu Yen-pu intends to proceed to Dairen. The Dairen police are keeping a close watch on the coming visit of the defeated Chinese leader. It is very probable that General Chu will be prevented from landing.—*Nam Chung Pao*.

DES MOINES AFFAIR.

STUDENTS OBTAIN A COURT ORDER.

Des Moines, May 14. By obtaining a Court order, the students have forced the University to reopen.

Classes have proceeded in a most orderly manner.—*Reuter's American Service*.

BATHING PAVILION.

SOUTH CHINA'S BUILDING AT NORTH POINT.

The first permanent bathing pavilion to be erected in the Colony is the new building of the South China Athletic Association now being constructed at North Point. It is an ambitious scheme, providing accommodation for hundreds of bathers, and South China are to be congratulated upon their enterprise.

In the past bathers have been content with makeshifts, but South China, in view of their experience of typhoons in the past and the constant recurring expense, have decided that both from the point of view of economy and of health a permanent structure is to be preferred. Their new bathing pavilion is being erected on cement concrete columns and the plans provide a very pleasing design and ample accommodation for the members.

Facing the Shaukiwan Road, the new club will have a frontage of 150 feet. There is a spacious entrance which leads into the main hall of the Club, on the right of which is the men's dressing room. The dimensions of the room are 82 ft. by 25 ft., and on the one side are some 250 lockers in which the bathers can place their clothing when in the water and on the other ten fresh water shower baths. It is estimated that 150 men can use the dressing room at the same time.

The women's dressing room is on the left side of the entrance and is slightly smaller. Here are provided eleven cubicles intended to accommodate one bather each and eight larger cubicles in which two ladies can be accommodated. The large dressing room is 44 ft. by 19 ft. and there are six showers. The cubicles and the dressing room afford accommodation for 75 lady bathers.

On the harbour side there is a spacious veranda the whole length of the building enclosed by iron railings. From the pavilion two bamboo extension bridges will be erected running out into the sea. The length of these are 150 ft. and 120 ft. These will be separated by a pool about 50 yards wide, where will be provided three jumping boards of the type in use on the Repulse Bay beach.

The cost of the building is \$20,000 and a further \$9,000 will be necessary to furnish it. The structure was designed by Messrs. Clark and Lu, architects, and the contractors are Messrs. Hanley and Co.

When the bathing season is in full swing, there will be available a fleet of twenty canoes enabling bathers to indulge in rowing during the intervals between swimming.

The building is expected to be completed in and in use about the beginning of June.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

OPENING OF THE CHINA COMMAND MEETING.

The rifle meeting of the China Command (Hongkong Area) opened yesterday on the Kowloon range when three events were fired off. To-day H. E. Major General Sandilands, General Officer Commanding, will present the prizes to the successful competitors.

The following were the results yesterday:

Soldiers' Club Challenge Cup (British) open to individual W.O.s, N.C.O.s, and men of the British Regular Army in Hongkong. Pte. Belm, K.O.S.B., (72 points) 1, Piper Taylor, K.O.S.B., (70 points) 2.

There were three practices in this event, and the highest score at 300 yards in Practice 1 was made by Piper Taylor and Pte. Hall of the K.O.S.B., who tied with 46 points.

In practice 2 over 300 yards range Sgt. Langford and Pte. Belm of the K.O.S.B., tied with 16 points each.

Four tied for honours in practice 3, the range being 500 yards—L/C Robertson, S.L.I.; L/S Palmer, R.E.; Signalman Turner, R.E.; and Lieut. Swaine, S.L.I.; each scoring 19.

In the Command Championship, Pte. Belm and Piper Taylor of the K.O.S.B., took first place yesterday.

Event 4 was open to all ranks who had not competed in Event 1, and the Volunteers, and Pte. Stewart of the K.O.S.B. was first with 36 points, L/C Gardner of the K.O.S.B. being second with 33 points.

YESTERDAY'S SOCCER.

THE UNITED SERVICES JUNIOR FINAL.

Playing on the Sookumpo ground, H.M.S. Bruce beat the R.A. by three goals to nil yesterday, in the United Services Junior Final.

Rain came on just as the match was due to start and for a time the players found it hard to obtain a foothold. Exchanges were even. After twenty minutes the Bruce took the lead through Brown, who beat Lawrence with a shot that kept low. The Gunners made strenuous efforts to get on terms, but were a goal down at the interval.

Early in the second half Lawrence was penalised for carrying, but the Gunners cleared the free kick. At the other end Taylor and Allen sent shots, but Findlay was safe in the "nailor" goal.

Evans put the sailors further ahead, taking the ball from a rebound from the corner flag and beating Lawrence with a fast cross shot. The Gunners rallied, and both Reed and Taylor tested Findlay with good tries.

Sheat put the Issacs beyond doubt when he converted a pass from Dobell, giving the Bruce a three goals lead. In the closing minutes the Bruce failed to score from a penalty, Lawrence stopping the spot kick taken by Dobell.

To-day's Final.



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THE BLACK PIGEON.

By ANNIE AUSTIN.

CHAPTER XXXIX

"Now, young lady, if you mention the word 'murder' one more time before you've drunk every drop of this hot broth and eaten exactly one-half of this chicken, your future husband will anticipate his prerogatives and give you a sound spanking!" Jack Hayward addressed the golden-haired girl whom he had just forced down into the biggest, softest chair that her small apartment boasted.

Ruth Lester's fatigued-shadowed blue eyes started, as if they were looking upon a divine miracle, at the tall young man who was busily setting her little gateleg table with her own gaily patterned dishes and serving the food which he had ordered sent up from the nearest restaurant.

Suddenly, as she watched him unstrangled hands—hands which an hour ago she had expected to see shackled with steel bracelets—she began to sob, shudderingly, so that her whole small body was terribly shaken. Instantly Jack Hayward, forsaking his dinner preparations, dropped to his knees beside her, drew her head to his shoulder.

"Don't, sweet! You've been so splendid, so brave! I'm here with you now because of your faith and courage. Don't you think I know that if it hadn't been for you I'd be in jail tonight, instead of holding my own darling girl in my arms?" Jack pleaded.

"McMann believes you're guilty," and so does Commissioner Werks," Ruth sobbed. "They've just let you out, like a dog on a long leash, to see if you'll run to a buried bone—and give yourself away."

Jack laughed and kissed her wet eyelashes. "Then the dog is grateful for the leash, darling, since it's long enough to reach to you, and he's going to begin worrying a bone right now—a nice, juicy drumstick." And he sprang to his feet, to pull the big chair, with the tired girl in it, to the gateleg table.

"Do you think Rita has been arrested?" Ruth dared revert to the subject of the murder, when Jack had grudgingly agreed that she had eaten enough for one small person. Jack dragged her chair to the little fireplace, gave an expert poke at the smouldering logs, and seated himself on a hassock at Ruth's feet, before he answered, gravely:

"I rather imagine she's been let run loose—on a leash, as I've been, and that the cop on the other end of the leash will find her digging for her buried bone—if Rita isn't一枚."

Ruth's eyes widened, incredulously, but with shamed hope in them. "You think Rita is guilty, Jack?"

The good-looking young man's hands closed tightly over hers. "Someone did it, darling. You mustn't be too horrified tomorrow if—it develops that Rita Dubois is the one. One big reason why McMann didn't arrest me was that he knew he did not have all of Rita's story. I'm sure he'd rather know what Rita did with the \$600 she admits she got from Borden before he takes a chance on clamping me in jail."

Ruth blushed, but nodded in agreement. "She gave it to someone else, of course—someone who was in dire trouble, someone she will shield, even if she has to go to jail to protect him."

Jack laughed. "Him?"

"A man, of course," Ruth retorted. "The man she is in love with, whoever he may be. She loathed the very thought of going away with Mr. Borden—because she was in love with someone else. And, of course, if she'd simply needed the \$600 to pay bills with, she'd have told enough what she did with it. Maybe the man saw her with Borden, suspected she was planning to go away with him, followed her to Borden's office, in a jealous rage—"

"Forced his way into the office, in spite of Borden's fear of strangers with possible grievances, found your pistol by instinct, fired one shot at Borden and one through the window, took the rest of Borden's money and your pistol, then strolled over to my office and completed a pleasant afternoon's work by robbing my desk of my automatic," Jack interrupted, smiling broadly. "Pretty thin, sweetheart."

"Well, what if it is?" Ruth cried. "Any theory that could fit all the facts would sound almost as absurd. I'm just groping in the dark, Jack! Someone did it! But who, how and why? It's like an awful puzzle of which you have all the pieces but two, to which you can't find the key."

"I know, dear," Jack assured her contritely. "It's beastly of me to joke about it. Suppose we try, just you and I—didn't intend to make a rhyme, sweet, so don't frown at me—to fit the pieces of the puzzle together. You know you've been trying all day, but McMann sort of cramped your style. You were trying so desperately to convince him that I didn't kill your unpleasant boss, that you had little time to wonder who did. Now—I didn't do it. That's agreed, isn't it?" he

added, with sudden gravity, his eyes very steady, but so wistful that her heart contracted sharply with pity.

"Of course, darling!" Ruth protested, smiling at him through a mist of tears.

"All right. But let's consider the case against me, as McMann sees it." Jack began briskly. "Three people have testified that I threatened Borden's life, if he laid hand on you again. Motive. As opportunity—I was in my office for eight or nine minutes, possibly 10, between a few minutes of two and two, or three minutes after two, and that office is directly opposite Borden's private office, with its open windows between us across an eight-foot airshaft.

"A bullet fired from Borden's office toward mine scars a brick beside my window and is found on the cement floor of the court below. My automatic, which my secretary, Miss Barnes, saw in my desk Saturday morning, is discovered to be missing on Monday morning. Accessibility to weapon—the same make and calibre of weapon which killed Harry Borden.

"At 10 minutes after two, according to Bill Cowan's story, Harry Borden was in telephone conversation with someone in my office. Naturally, which my secretary, Miss Barnes, saw in my desk Saturday morning, is discovered to be missing on Monday morning. Accessibility to weapon—the same make and calibre of weapon which killed Harry Borden.

"McMann believes you're guilty," and so does Commissioner Werks," Ruth sobbed. "They've just let you out, like a dog on a long leash, to see if you'll run to a buried bone—and give yourself away."

Jack laughed and kissed her wet eyelashes. "Then the dog is grateful for the leash, darling, since it's long enough to reach to you, and he's going to begin worrying a bone right now—a nice, juicy drumstick." And he sprang to his feet, to pull the big chair, with the tired girl in it, to the gateleg table.

"Let's not try to explain away the pieces that don't fit," Jack urged. "For the sake of argument, and probably for the sake of truth, let's admit these two fatal pieces into our puzzle, and shift them about until they fit. Let's say that Borden was talking with someone in my office at 10 minutes after two."

"And for several minutes before 10 minutes after two," Ruth interrupted. "Rita says she called Mr. Borden from the station at five minutes past two and his line was busy; that she called again at 10 minutes after two and it was still busy, and that at 11 or 12 minutes after two she talked with him."

"I thought so!" Ruth was triumphant. "I'll have McMann ask her tomorrow if she didn't leave the door on latch, and if, as I'm sure she will, she says she did, one big piece in the puzzle slips into place. Someone besides yourself has access to your office, I suppose no one besides you and Miss Barnes has a key?"

Jack shook his head, then grimaced. "No. And McMann, he

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ways leave the outer door on latch, so that they won't have to bother with unlocking it each time they make a trip in and out of the office. Minnie does, I know, for Mr. Borden came back to his office one evening after we'd all left for the day and found the door unlocked, with Minnie emptying the wastebaskets into the sack in the hall. He hawled her out, told me about it the next morning. Probably Letty had left your door on latch, for convenience, and in leaving hurriedly after you returned, she did not click it on again. Did you try the door when you left, to see if it was locked?" She waited breathlessly for his answer.

Jack's thoughtful frown deepened. Then, slowly: "I can't remember giving the door a thought. I was too cut up over the loss of that big insurance commission, and its effect on our wedding plans, to think of whether the door was locked or not. And, of course, I expected Letty to return immediately to clean it."

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A RHINE PROBLEM.
SWITZERLAND ACCESS TO THE SEA.

ZURICH, Apr. 4.
After many years of difficult negotiations the arrangement has been finally settled and signed for the maintenance of the river-bed between Strasbourg and Bâle. On that part the Rhine was only navigable for about half the year or less, and for the other half Switzerland was cut off from its only access to the sea. The passage used by ships meanders from bank to bank and suffers from frequent disturbances caused by the constant shifting of the sand and pebble deposits. It is now intended to maintain a passage of 75 metres in breadth and of sufficient depth even in the low-water season.

Switzerland will undertake 60 per cent. of the cost, and Germany 40 per cent., while France is expected to take some responsibility later on.

The present condition of the river-bed is very bad, so practically nothing has been done to clear it since the beginning of the war. Experts state that only after several years' dredging and other labour will a marked relief be felt.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1928.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

CABLED QUOTATIONS FROM NEW YORK.

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These quotations are subject to confirmation:

Previous Latest
Price Price
Anaconda Copper 127 128
Bethlehem Steel 106 107
Chrysler Corp. (Common) 81 83
General Motors (Common) 80 82
Goodrich B. F. (Common) 83 85
Granby Consolidated Copper 80 78
International Cement (Common) 89 88
Liggett and Myers "B" 89 90
Missouri Pacific (Common) 87 88
Nevada Consolidated Copper 48 48
Packard Motor Car (Common) 128 135
Radio Corporation of America (Common) 94 97
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey 80 81
Standard Oil Co. of New York 42 42
Southern Pacific 130 131
Texas Corporation 65 65
United States Leather "A" 42 42
United States Steel 177 177
Vacuum Oil 126 123
Willys Overland 20 26

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FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. C. HYNEA, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1927.

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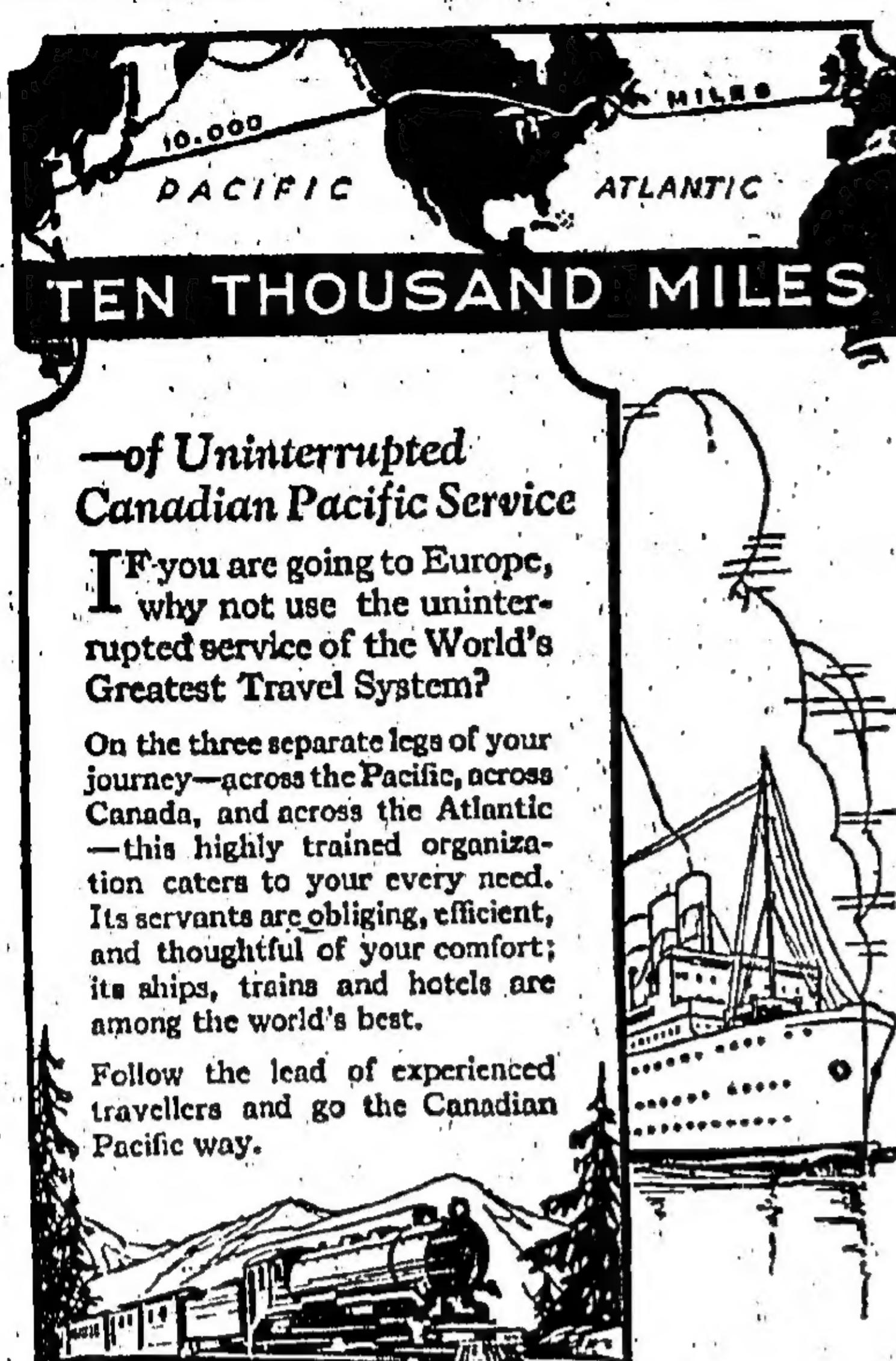
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SANITARY AFFAIRS.

REPORT ON PROPOSED NEW ESTIMATES.

Included in the agenda before a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday afternoon, was the report of the Committee appointed some time ago to consider the proposed changes in the estimates of the Sanitary Department.

There were present Mr. W. J. Cattie (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy, (Director of Public Works), the Hon. Mr. R.A.C. North, Dr. H. A. Fawcett, (M.O.H.), Dr. W. V. M. Koch, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Dr. S. G. Ho, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Mr. T. N. Chau, and the Secretary, Mr. J. Watson.

In moving the adoption of the report and estimates, the Chairman said that the matter came up at a time when he was unable to deal with it himself, and Mr. N. L. Smith took over. He (the Chairman), thought that it might be necessary to ask for the inclusion of a few more items, later, than had been recommended in the report before the meeting.

The report and estimates were accorded by Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, and passed. The report is as follows:

In accordance with the Board's resolution of 2nd April, 1929, we have considered the Estimates for 1930 and now submit the following recommendations:

PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS.

We recommend that two additional Inspectors be approved, one for the Peak District (which has not now an Inspector to itself) and the second for a new health district in Victoria which is necessitated by a redistribution of certain areas. We suggest that one of the new posts should be First Class and the other Second Class.

Two new Interpreters (Class VI of the Junior Clerical Service) will be required for these Inspectors. One more Class VI Clerk is also required for the Central District Office.

We recommend that the post of one Grade 1 Foreman should be converted to the post of Overseer in order to afford promotion to a deserving officer.

We recommend that the number of sextons may be safely reduced from 45 to 30.

It may also be necessary to ask for a considerable number of latrine attendants in 1930, but this question is not yet ripe for definite recommendations.

OTHER CHARGES.

We recommend Other Charges as in the attached schedule, all of the changes in which seem necessary.

We consider that these Other Charges Votes for which Supplementary Votes have been necessary in 1929 owing to the smallpox epidemic should be left on the old basis in anticipation of normal conditions.

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

(a) Barges.—More refuse barges will need replacement in 1930 and we recommend that a sum of \$25,000 be allotted for this purpose. We are not at present in a position to state exactly how many barges will be required and of what type, as the whole question of refuse disposal is under consideration.

(b) Motor Vehicles.—Five more refuse lorries will be required in 1930, two to take the place of lorries loaned from the Public

FORCED LANDING.

ENQUIRY INTO “SOUTHERN CROSS” AFFAIR.

Canberra, May 14. There is intense public interest in the Federal enquiry into the forced landing of the aeroplane “Southern Cross,” which opened today and was adjourned in May 16.

The enquiry board consists of the chairman, Brigadier General L. C. Wilson, a Queensland solicitor who served in the South African war and the Great War; Captain Geoffrey Hughes (President of the New South Wales Aero Club); and Mr. C. M. McKay (President of the Victorian Aero Club).—Reuters.

Works Department, one to replace a worn-out lorry, and two for normal expansion. These will cost about \$35,000.

We also recommend the provision of three more meat vans for Kowloon, say \$21,000.

(c) Motor Launch.—We recommend the provision of a good motor launch primarily for conveying infected cases across the harbour and from ships, but also for a number of other duties.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

Latrines.—We recommend the erection of the following six latrines:

- (a) South East of Davis Street.
- (b) Matukok Road near Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1465.
- (c) Prince Edward Road near Tam Kung Street.
- (d) Aberdeen.
- (e) Centre Street.
- (f) Shaukiwan Road.

MARKETS.

We recommend that Government should make provision for the completion of Saiyingpun Market, for which \$200,000 has been voted for 1929.

We also recommend that a substantial sum be voted for a start to be made on a large market at Waterloo Road.

If these two large works are taken in hand, we consider that it would be advisable to wait another year before voting money for various improvements in a number of markets.

OFFICES AND QUARTERS.

A District Office with quarters for 1 Inspector and 50 coolies at Kowloon City is needed.

We also recommend the erection of a District Office at Shamshui-poo for 2 Inspectors and 60 coolies.

We also, press for a start to be made of the general re-construction of the Kowloon Disinfecting Station and neighbouring buildings.

Quarters for 2 Inspectors at Kennedy Town are also recommended.

DUST BOAT STATION, ETC.

It is suggested that refuse from Kowloon City and Shaukiwan should go to a new dump at Ngau Tau Kok. This will mean new dust boat stations at the two localities named (thus saving an expense on motor haul in each case); and also the Public Works Department will have to make the usual provision for filling.

For a dust boat station at Centro Street the sum of \$7,000 has been voted for 1929. It will probably be necessary for this to be erected at French Street instead, and the cost will in that case be \$35,000.

We recommend the voting of this sum, bearing in mind that the \$7,000 already voted will lapse.

CREMATORIUM.

We press for the erection in 1930 of an up-to-date and efficient

OLD MAN'S DEATH.

FOUND LYING DEAD AND APPARENTLY THROTTLED.

Mystery shrouds the death of a Chinese, a cook employed by Dr. M. V. Obrembski, of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, whose dead body was found lying on the floor of the kitchen at the doctor's residence at No. 12, Quarry Point, on March 3. A Coroner's Inquest was held by Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when it was stated that marks were found on the body indicating that the deceased, who was an old man of 73, had been throttled to death. A Chinese promissory note was found almost clutched in one hand, while a blood-stained match-box and a broken watch-chain are also thought to have an important bearing on the case.

The jury were asked to find whether the deceased had been murdered or had died through natural causes. Yuen Yau, a lad employed by the deceased as his assistant, said that he returned to Dr. Obrembski's residence at 10 o'clock on the night in question to close the door leading to the kitchen ajar. The deceased was lying on the floor, with his jacket partly unbuttoned at the top. The body was quite cold. A promissory note, which witness knew was the same one which deceased was in the habit of showing to him as being drawn on the Nam Cheong shop, since gone bankrupt, was lying, folded, across the left wrist. A white metal watch with European gold chain, worn by the deceased, was missing from the body, but witness identified a piece of the chain shown to him in Court.

The room showed no signs of disorder except for an upturned stool. Questioned by the Coroner, witness said that amongst those who first viewed the body was Lau So, who was already in the house when witness returned to it. He was called from the servants' quarters above the kitchen, and did not touch the body.

Dr. A. Cannon said he found definite finger and thumb marks about the throat. In his opinion the cause of death was primarily due to throttling, and the secondary cause, asphyxia.

Relying to Inspector Lane, witness said that deceased was suffering from bronchitis and would have fits of coughing. It was conceivable that he would naturally clutch his throat as a measure of relief, but he would not exert fatal pressure.

The enquiry was adjourned.

CREMATORY.

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CREMATORIUM.

We recommend that a petro pump be installed at Kowloon Disinfecting Station.

The report is dated May 9, 1929, and was signed by the members of the Committee, namely, Mr. N. L. Smith, (Chairman), Dr. H. A. Fawcett (M.O.H.), Dr. W. V. M. Koch and the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga.

FOR BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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NATIVE ATTACK ON ENGLISHWOMAN.

He afterwards attempted to throttle her and she fainted away. She crawled into the house, but was not discovered until the morning, when her personal servant at once summoned help, and she was taken to hospital.

House Ransacked.

The house was found to have been completely wrecked and ransacked. Pictures had been torn down and a big antique chest had been dragged outside and its contents rifled. A sum of £25 in cash was carried off, but articles of jewellery were scattered on the ground.

A finger prints clue has led to the arrest of two native employees.

Mrs. Oakley had no less than sixteen Scalpah terriers, every one of which had apparently been doped.

Mrs. Oakley, in a letter to the *East African Standard*, before the trial was pending, refuted the charge that her husband thrashed her. Mr. Oakley was acquitted of the charge of torture a few hours after his death.

KENYA CRIME: ARREST OF TWO EMPLOYEES.

Nairobi, April 12. Further details regarding the assault on Mrs. Oakley, widow of the settler who was charged with torturing a native and was found dead while the trial was pending, indicate that it was a murderous attack of a most serious character by native assailants.

Mrs. Oakley had been living alone on her lonely farm since the tragic death of her husband, although recently two native police askaris had been detailed to protect her. On the night in question the night askari vanished, and Mrs. Oakley's dogs are believed to have been drugged.

About 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, as Mrs. Oakley stepped on to the verandah to go to her bedroom, a native sprang upon her and felled her with a heavy stick.

BOWLEY'S BRIGHT CRICKET**BRINGS DOWNFALL OF GLOUCESTER.****SUSSEX PLAYER MAKES 280 & TAKES 6 FOR 31.****FINE BOWLING FEATS.**

London, May 14. Several bright batting performances, notably Sussex's 410 for two wickets against Gloucester, does not materially affect the fact that the wicket in the past three days has largely favoured bowlers.

Eight matches were concluded to-day, seven of them in the county championship, as the result of which Lancashire go to the head of the table, with Sussex close behind.

E. T. Killick scored his second successive century, playing for Middlesex against the South Africans, while Bowley hit a double century and made the highest score of his career. There are many outstanding bowling performances also. The principal individual efforts were as follows:

Batting.
Bowley (Sussex) 280
Leyland (Yorkshire) 134
A. W. Carr (Notts) 123
E. T. Killick (Middlesex) 111
Parks, J. J. (Sussex) 110
Not out.

Bowling.
Rhodes (Yorks) 9 for 39
D. P. Morkel (S. Africa) 7 for 61
Sinfield, (Gloucester) 7 for 28
Bowley (Sussex) 6 for 31
R. Tyldesley (Lancs) 5 for 14
Hopwood (Lancs) 5 for 19
Root (Worcester) 5 for 37
P. G. H. Fender (Surrey) 5 for 38
Gilbert (Worcester) 5 for 42
J. C. Allom (Surrey) 5 for 44
Tate (Sussex) 5 for 52

SUSSEX TRIUMPH.**Terrific Hitting By Bowley.**

Sussex scored a brilliant victory over Gloucester at Brighton, the closing stages of the game providing some of the brightest cricket of the season, and wonderful performances with bat and ball by Bowley.

Gloucester lost by 374 runs, the scores being:

Sussex: 280 and 410 for 2 wickets (dec'd.)
Gloucester: 134 and 182.

Sussex put up a fair score in their first innings despite good bowling by Sinfield, who took 7 wickets for 38 runs. Gloucester fell far short of such a total, Tate dismissing 5 Gloucester batsmen at a cost of 52 runs.

Already on top, Sussex batted with delightful freedom in their second innings. One wicket fell quickly, but Bowley and Parks in partnership provided the bowling. Bowley being particularly severe, Bowley scored at a remarkable pace and his personal contribution to the total of 410 was 280, nearly 70 per cent. Parks also reached his century, making 110, and the declaration was made.

Requiring over 550 to win, Gloucester gave a poor show, Bowley bowled magnificently taking 6 wickets for 31 runs.

HAMPSHIRE OUTPLAYED.

Lancashire Bowlers Get Good Figures.

Lancashire, playing at Southampton, scored a nine wickets victory over Hampshire, whose batting was feeble. The scores were:

Hants: 120 and 53.
Lancashire: 148 and 28 for 1.

Richard Tyldesley took 5 wickets for 14 runs in Hampshire's first innings, and Hopwood took 5 for 19 in their second.

SURREY TOO GOOD.

Always on Top Against Warwickshire.

Surrey always held an advantage in their game against Warwickshire at the Oval, and they won by 148 runs.

The scores were:

Surrey: 308 and 231 for 9 (dec'd.).

Warwick: 243 and 148.

Paine took 6 wickets for 79 runs in Surrey's second innings.

J. C. Allom, the Cambridge Blue, played a big part in the dismissal of Warwick for 243, taking 6 wickets for 44 runs. In their second innings, Fender brought about a collapse, his analysis showing 6 wickets for 38 runs.

RAIN INTERFERES.

Derbyshire Get Useful Innings Points.

Rain interfered considerably with the progress of the game between Leicester and Derbyshire at

PARLOUR PLIGHT OF SHIP.**VICTORIA ASHORE WITH BIG GRAIN CARGO.****MAY BE JETTISONED.**

Shanghai, May 14. Serious consequences for sufferers in the famine area may follow a shipping casualty which has occurred near Shanghai.

The vessel concerned is the ss. Victoria, which has on board approximately 7,800 tons of Canadian wheat which was destined for the Famine Relief Committee. The Victoria went badly ashore on the Tungsha Spit on the 10th, and all efforts to refloat the vessel have proved unsuccessful.

It is thought unlikely, so badly is the ship stranded, that the Victoria will be able to get off before May 22nd, when the next high tide will occur.

The question therefore arises as to whether it will be necessary to jettison her valuable cargo.

Efforts to refloat her are being renewed and lighters are now unloading her cargo as rapidly as possible in the hope that she will be sufficiently lightened by the 22nd to enable her to get off.

In the event of a storm, however,

it may become imperative to jettison the grain in order to save the vessel. —Our Own Correspondent.

IMPORTANT GOLF TOURNEY.**THOUSAND GUINEAS COMPETITION.****WALTER HAGEN SETS NEW RECORD FOR COURSE.****GOOD BRITISH SCORES.**

London, May 14. Fresh from his Open Championship triumph, Walter Hagen, the American captain, played a superb round in the qualifying competition for the Thousand Guineas Tournament which opened at Moor Town to-day.

Hagen led the field at the end of the day's play though a whole host of British players are close up. Hagen broke the record for the course, as reconstructed recently, returning a card of 69. He was bunkered at the first hole, which cost him 5 strokes, but he went on to play perfect golf, making no error till he dropped a stroke short at the eighth and then took three putts to hole out.

Perfect Fours.

He holed a five-yarder at the fourteenth, and then finishing in a rain-storm, secured four perfect fours. He went round in three under par, a splendid performance. Watrous, another American Ryder Cup player went round in 70, while Alf Mitchell and Archie Compston tied with Leo Diegel, for third place with 71 each.

The field was a powerful one, including the majority of the prominent professionals who competed in the British Open Championship, most of the American Ryder Cup players being among the number.

American Tears Up Card.

Golden had a very bad time, and automatically eliminated himself from the competition by tearing up his card after a putrid round.

Thirteen British players are within five strokes of the leader. Another qualifying round is to be played to-morrow, after which match play will be the rule.

The leading scores at the end of the first round were:

W. Hagen (U.S.A.)	69
A. Watrous (U.S.A.)	70
A. Compson (Coombe Hill)	71
A. Mitchell (private)	71
Lee Diegel (U.S.A.)	71
Bert Hodson (Newport)	72
L. T. Cotton (Coolidon Court)	73
E. D. Dudley (U.S.A.)	73
J. Atkinson (Lee Hall)	73
C. Gray (Willington)	74
G. Duncan (unattached)	74
J. Jurado (Argentina)	74
F. Robson (Cooden Beach)	74
W. T. Twine (Ashford)	74
A. Boomer (St. Cloud)	74
W. Ball (Lancaster)	74
T. Barber (Cavendish)	74
Horton Smith (U.S.A.)	75
Joe Turnea (U.S.A.)	76
W. H. Daviles (Wallace)	76
A. G. Havens (unattached)	76
T. Green (Capt. Heath)	76
D. Freeman (Thorpe Heath)	76
S. F. Brewis (S. Africa)	76
R. Ballou (Moor Town)	76
C. A. Whitecombe (Grews Hill)	76
Ernest Whitcombe (Bournemouth)	76
A. Young (Sonning)	76
T. H. Cotton (Langley Park)	76
H. Crapper (Harrogate)	78
R. A. Whitcombe (Parkestone)	80

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